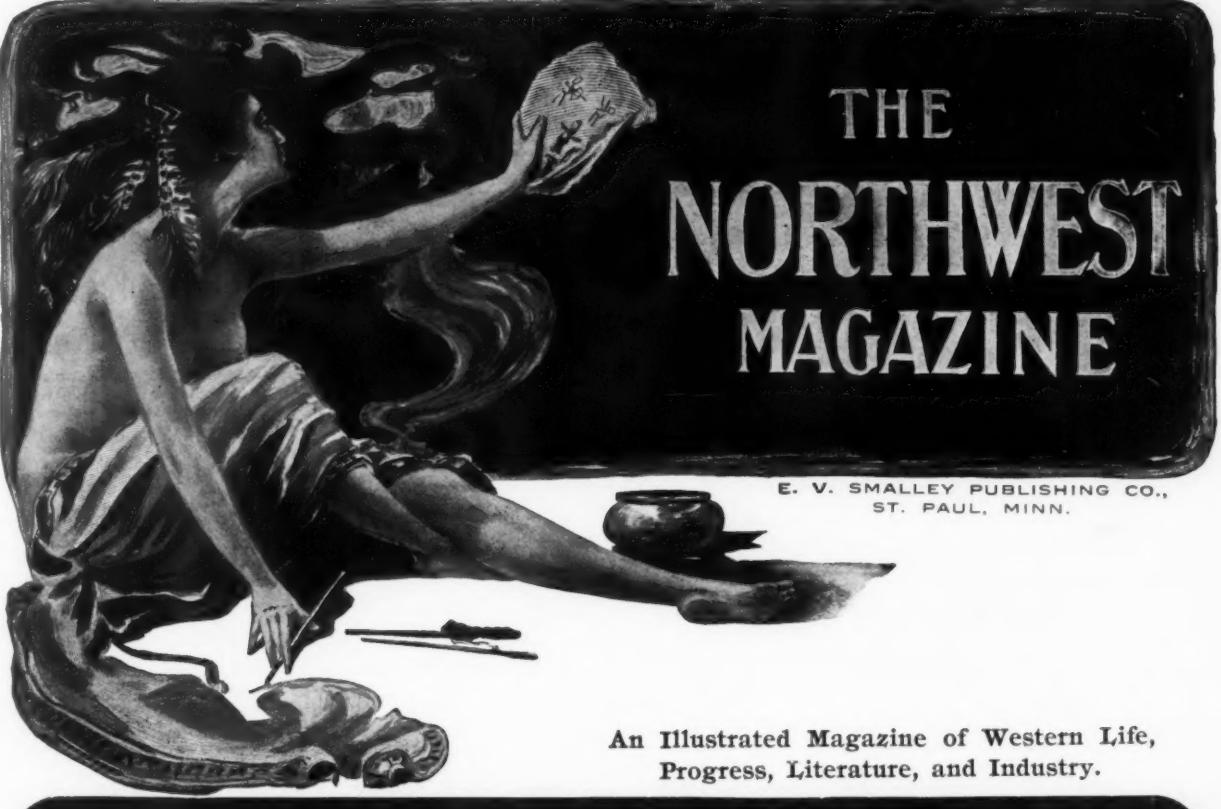


November, 1901. Vol. XIX

Price, 20 Cents



THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE

E. V. SMALLEY PUBLISHING CO.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

An Illustrated Magazine of Western Life,
Progress, Literature, and Industry.

THIS NUMBER

Duck Hunting in Manitoba

By D. G. Benham, Illustrated
with pictures of the Duke of York
and Royal Party on the Hunting
Grounds

The Officer Who Couldn't Choose

A Soldier Story by Robertson
Howard, Jr.

Storiettes

By Victor H. Smalley, Tales
of Newspaper Life (Illustrated)

In the McIita District, Manitoba

By Robert Simpson

A Den Sketch of Chippewa County, Wisconsin

By Austin L. Halstead
(Illustrated)



"Krag, the Kootenay Ram," an Illustration by Ernest Seton-Thompson in
his book "Lives of the Hunted."

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The miners in the mines, and the business men all around us, are stockholders. They are in a mining community, and know hundreds of mines. Did you ever hear of a miner buying poor stock? When they bought our stock they virtually said "Six Eagles Mines are the best mines we know of." And they are.

We have sold about 310,000 shares all told, and have about 90,000 left for sale. We have sold nearly 100,000 since the Ohio capitalists got back from the mines, Oct. 21st, and are averaging about 5,000 per day.

Some of our recommendations will satisfy you. We have nearly 100—many banks among them. Every mining man in Washington knows us. If we cannot make you big money, no company on earth can.

The State of Washington has had a ton of our ore on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition all summer. Tens of thousands have seen the Six Eagles exhibit at Buffalo. Nicholas Ruddebeck, the superintendent of the Washington Mineral Exhibit, said our ore was the richest he could find in the whole State of Washington. See our prospectus, where we have quoted him in full.

Prof. Brig. S. Young, the State Chemist of the State of Ohio, assayed our ore last June and found \$38.22 values per ton. We have only been claiming \$12 and \$14.

We thoroughly believe that this stock will inside of five years be worth \$68 per share. Can you make 25c earn that much in that time in any other way? If not, buy our stock forthwith.

We own eight mines, each 1,500 feet long. Practical mining goes down over 5,000 feet. Our vein has averaged so far over $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and is constantly getting wider the deeper we go, but, figuring only $3\frac{1}{2}$, we have: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1,500 \times 5,000 = 210,000,000$ cubic feet. It takes 13 cubic feet to make a ton. $210,000,000 \div 13 = 17,000,000$ tons. We can clear over \$8 per ton now with the R. R. 30 miles from us, and over \$10 when they get to us, but these figures will be partly offset later by slightly increased costs of operation when we get deep down into the mines, so we will take \$6 as an average that is conservative to a degree, and we can make that and more on every ton of ore we have all the way down. $6 \times 17,000,000 = \$102,000,000$ that our mines are worth NET after deducting all expenses. Our capitalization is \$1,500,000. $\$102,000,000 \div 1,500,000 = \68 per share that our stockholders may realize in time. Are you satisfied if you make \$68 on an investment of 25c? In making these figures we have not counted the immense increase in the thickness of the vein. We know it is seven

feet wide at the 700-foot level on an adjoining claim, and if ours does as well (and we are sure it will), we will have over 600,000,000 tons of ore in our 8 claims, or \$400 per share. Neither have we figured the immense increase in the richness of the ore. At the surface it assayed \$12 and \$14 per ton. Now the Ohio boys say the last bucketful that came up will assay \$100 per ton. Neither have we figured our other property, such as horses, wagons, harnesses, blacksmith shops, boarding-houses, tools, pumps, hoists; the good roads we have constructed, money in the treasury, etc. Have we not been conservative enough to suit you?

Our chance to make money is so good that we can sell to nearly every man who looks us up. There are very few companies that can do that. Send us a postal for our free prospectus. You will learn a whole lot about mining, anyhow.

About 150,000 shares of our stock have been sold in Ohio. A party of six from Wooster and Ashland, Ohio, went up to inspect and report on the mines. They went by way of San Francisco and Seattle, and returned via Minneapolis on Oct. 21st. They unanimously report as follows:

"We found the Six Eagles Mines better than the company or any agent thereof is representing them. There is no end of rich ore. New machinery is all installed and working as slick as grease. They are working 12 men night and day. They are down 175 feet. The ledge has widened to 4 feet, and the indications are that it will continue to get wider the deeper they go. Every assay shows higher values, and we took some ore from the last bucketful that came up that is so rich that we think it will assay over \$100 per ton.

"The company owns eight as good mines as can be found in that country. We are satisfied that it will soon become one of the best dividend payers in all Washington. We have guaranteed Manager J. M. Haggerty money enough to put the mines on their feet, including the tunnel, which we advised him to start at once. It will be 1,200 feet long, and will cut the ledges at a depth of 900 feet. The railroads are within 30 miles of the mines, and their grade stakes are within six miles of them. We all bought stock. We could not help it. The opportunity to make money is so good that one of our party bought 10,000 shares after seeing them. Some of us who had not bought previous to seeing the mines, are now heavy stockholders. No one can help making money on Six Eagles Stock.

Signed,

A. B. LEE, Eastern Agent, Wooster, Ohio. []
B. H. PALMER, Grain Merchant, Ashland, Ohio.
DANIEL HELLER, Wayne Co. Treas., Wooster, Ohio.
C. D. LANGELL, Carpenter, Wooster, Ohio.
F. J. WORST, Manufacturer, Wooster, Ohio.
C. P. WINBIGLER, Attorney, Ashland, Ohio."

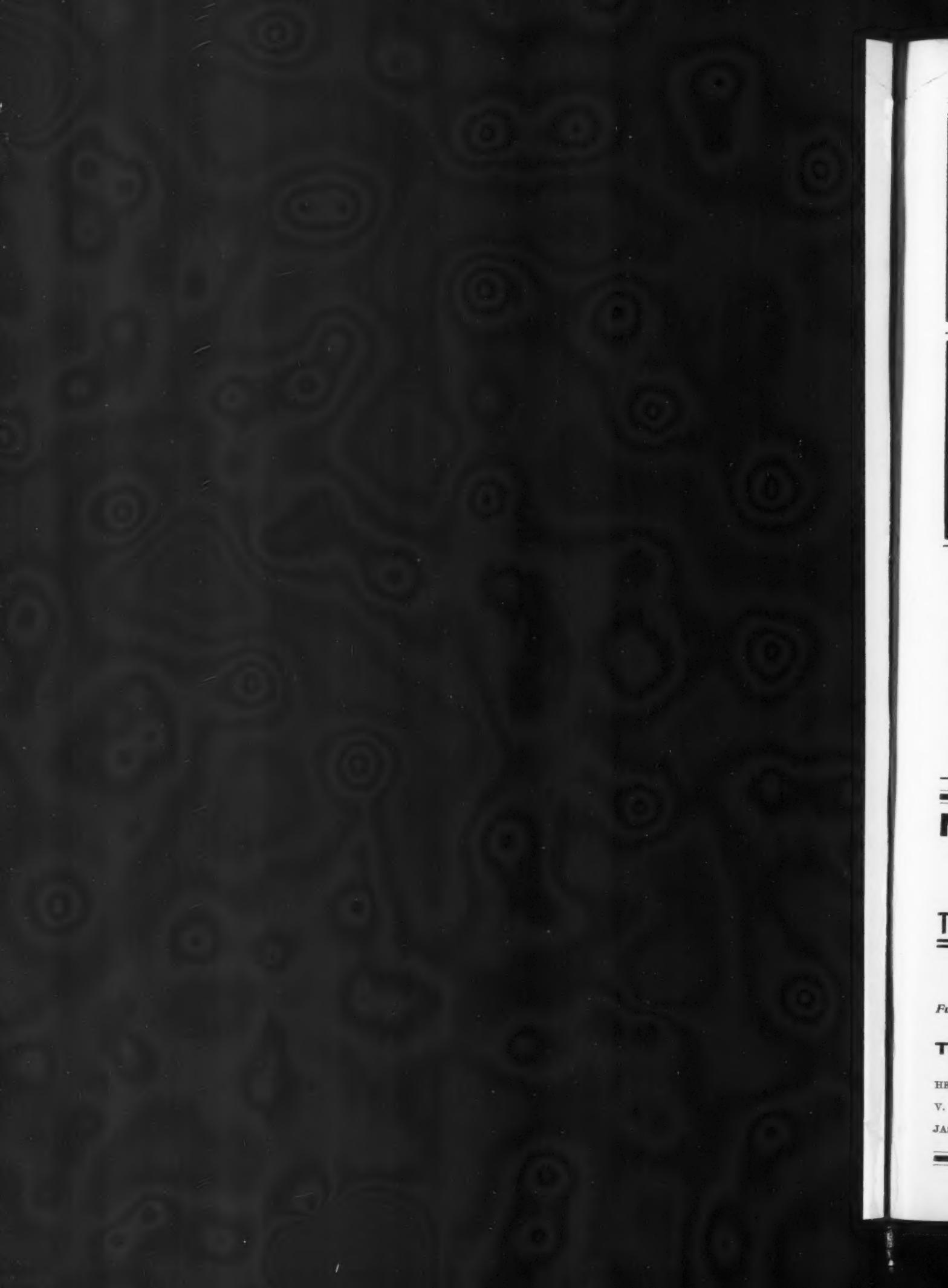
The above party remained in our office nearly one whole day. We invited all Minneapolis stockholders to come over and interview them, which many did. Our office was crowded from the time they got here till they left. We have satisfied the people of Minneapolis thoroughly that there is at least one honest mining company doing business here.

Parties who want stock in this company at present quotations should apply for same at once. Send all communications, and make all checks payable to the

SIX EAGLES MINING COMPANY LOAN AND TRUST BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

This will probably be the last advertisement of the Six Eagles Mining Company in this magazine. The stock is selling rapidly, and will doubtless be closed out before Jan. 1. THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE and some of its employes own stock in this company, and believe it to be one of the best mining investments that can be made.







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The Northwest Magazine

Established 1883 by E. V. SMALLEY.

Entered at the Post Office in St. Paul as Second-class matter.

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EDITORIAL.

VICTOR H. SMALLEY, Editor.

The Editor is very pleased to consider any Articles, Interesting Photographs, or Short Stories on Western subjects that may be submitted. A stamped envelope must be sent in every instance to cover postage in case of rejection.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: "The Editor, The Northwest Magazine, St. Paul, Minn."

BUSINESS.

STEPHEN CONDAY, Manager.

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CONTENTS.

Some Interesting Facts about North Dakota (Illustrated),	5
The Officer who Couldn't Choose,	7
Robertson Howard, Jr.	
Duck Hunting in Manitoba (Illustrated with pictures of the Duke of York and Royal Party on the Hunting Grounds),	8
D. J. Benham.	
Western Humor (Illustrated),	10
Storiettes (Illustrated),	12
Victor H. Smalley.	
In the Melita District, Manitoba,	15
Robert Simpson.	
From the Editor's Note Book (Illustrated),	16
The Editor.	
The Critic (Book Reviews—Illustrated),	19
The Editor.	
The Autobiography of a Coin,	22
A Pen Sketch of Chippewa County and Stanley, Wisconsin (Illustrated),	24
Austin L. Halstead.	
Opportunities in Manitoba (Illustrated),	26
Frederic Leigh Seixas.	
Home Interests (Illustrated),	28
In the Business World (Illustrated),	30
The Editor.	
Northwestern Progress,	34
Travelers' Jokes and Yarns,	40
Under the Chestnut Tree (Illustrated),	56

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VOL. XIX.—No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

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Some

Interesting Facts About
North Dakota

Including a
Brief History of
That Prosperous
State

North Dakota is a part of the vast area known as the Louisiana Purchase, purchased from France by President Thomas Jefferson in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

In 1861 President Buchanan signed a bill incorporating the present states of North and South Dakota as the Dakota Territory.

An act was passed February 22, 1889, dividing the territory

of Dakota into the states of North and South Dakota and enabling them to formulate constitutions. North Dakota came into the Union with a population of 175,000, which was doubled during the first decade of her existence.

This increase of population has been due largely to the settlement of her public lands by the sturdy people of Northern Europe and the most ambitious and energetic youth of the East-



RIVER SCENE, WALHALLA, NORTH DAKOTA.

Photographed by J. Kitchin.

ern and Central states of our country. The population of North Dakota combines the culture and refinement of the East with the energy and freedom of the West.

But the growth and prosperity of North Dakota are not due alone to the character of her people. Nature has lavished upon her such resources as must have made her a great State, even under less favorable conditions of population. The matchless fertility of the soil of her valleys and prairies, the salubrity of her climate, her inexhaustible beds of lignite coal, her wealth of nutritious native grasses, her building stone, brick clays, natural gas, etc., cannot fail to make North Dakota one of the most populous and prosperous States of the Union.

The educational system of North Dakota is surpassed by none, and equaled by few, if any, of the States of this country.

The Enabling Act, approved Feb. 22, 1890, endowed the public schools of the state with half a million acres of land lying within its borders, in addition to the regular school sections

Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. In value of school property North Dakota exceeds all the states except California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In the proportion of her children enrolled North Dakota stands at the front.

North Dakota has passed the "boom stage." During the last few years real estate values have been steadily keeping pace with the increase in population. No State in the Union offers equal advantages to the farmer of limited means to acquire unencumbered real estate. In the light of past experiences and present realizations, the future of North Dakota is as distinctly visible as the present; and we may prophesy the growth and development of the next decade with as great accuracy as we chronicle the history of the past ten years. The future of North Dakota is secure.—*Fargo Forum.*



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sixteen and thirty-six in every congressional township, and five per cent of the proceeds of the sale of all public lands in the state.

In addition to the common schools, the State of North Dakota maintains five institutions intended to supply the means of satisfying the demands for the higher education of her youth, viz.: the State University at Grand Forks, the State Agricultural College at Fargo, the State Normal Schools at Mayville and Valley City, and the Manual Training School at Ellendale.

The State is also well supplied with denominational and private educational institutions of a high degree of excellence, as the Congregational College at Fargo, the Presbyterian at Jamestown, and the Methodist at Wahpeton. These institutions combined have a faculty of seventy members and an enrollment of more than a thousand students.

In school population North Dakota leads Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and all the territories. In number of teachers she exceeds Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida,

DOG TAKES LONG JOURNEY.

The large Newfoundland dog known as Frank, belonging to C. W. Franklin of Muscatine, Iowa, arrived home from El Reno, Oklahoma, one day last month, afoot. At its master's door the dog collapsed and seemed about to die from fatigue, but it was revived by the use of restoratives. Its toenails were worn almost entirely off from constant contact with the hot roads, and its feet swollen three times their natural size.

The dog's owner had loaned him to his brother, Melvin Franklin, when the latter started for El Reno to engage in the race for Oklahoma land. A letter three weeks previous to the dog's return said the dog was still there.

The first information of the dog's arrival home was given when he knocked on the door with his paw. Mrs. Franklin saw him and rushed into the yard, followed by the four children. Floyd, five years old, stooped over the dog and said, "Frank, don't die," and the dog licked his hand.

The

Officer Who Couldn't Choose

BY ROBERTSON HOWARD, JR.



Lieutenant Scoville's orderly had just given him two papers and a big square letter. The mail had come in that morning for the first time in two weeks. A battalion of the Sixteenth U. S. Cavalry that had that morning joined the field column brought it from Pandall's supply camp, down near the Big Devil Mountains, where it had been collecting for several weeks. Scoville shoved his mail into his pocket and returned his attention to the little puffs of smoke that every once in a while dotted the hillside out on his front.

When the firing stopped and things became quieter, he, of course, forgot all about the papers and the letter. It had been a hot day, and it was a nasty little band that annoyed his front. The Major sent his man around to give his compliments to the Lieutenant and tell him "to keep a sharp eye on that hill." And Scoville sent back word that it was all right; they couldn't escape him. Then he took a cigar from his pocket and lit it. The wind fanned it into a bright glow and he puffed away in silence. He was thinking seriously over something that had been annoying him for a long time. He was trying to make up his mind which of two girls he should ask to marry him.

The two girls were different in every way. Miss Yleckley was tall and dark and beautiful. But she had a constrained way that at times made it hard to please her different moods, and there were people who said she had a temper. The Roward girl—she had always been "the Roward girl" to him—was not as tall as Miss Yleckley, and she had violet eyes and golden hair. She was always overflowing with good spirits and no one could call her moody. She was not as finished as the other girl; her father was an army officer and hadn't barrels of money to spend on his daughter's education. However, some people said that an hour with the Roward girl was worth a day with Miss Yleckley.

As Scoville looked across the prairies to the little clump of saplings that marked the hostiles' hiding place, he remembered a good many pleasant, happy hours spent with the golden-haired girl.

She was visiting friends at an Eastern post, and Scoville felt that he missed her very much more than he did Miss Yleckley, who was also safe in the East. He had spent some delightful hours with the Roward girl. He told himself that he had also spent pleasant hours with Miss Yleckley; but there had been times when he thought it best to take up his hat and bow himself out of her presence after a very short call.

He thought the matter over a great deal more carefully than young men are supposed to do such matters. But he couldn't decide and he was commencing to feel ugly and lonesome.

As he sat here he thought that it was the noise and bustle and excitement of a great city he needed to cheer him up. It was a long time, now, since he had seen God's country. He longed to get back home and walk the crowded thoroughfares with their hurrying throngs of eager men and women, and ride down the beautiful avenue behind a good trotter, with the brownstone and red brick mansions on either side, and hear the clatter of the iron-shod hoofs on the hard asphalt, and see the pretty girls on the side-walks between the flashes of the passing vehicles, and, most gratifying of all, the smiling, nodding faces of old acquaintances. He longed to be seated again in the old Metropolitan Opera House, before the flashing foot-lights, and revel in the smiles of the yellow-haired Prima-Donna backed by a full chorus of pretty girls in pink tights, and watch the seats fill with lovely women in beautiful opera cloaks and sparkling jewels.

Yes, that was what he wanted, and it made him feel in a vicious mood. Then he remembered his mail.

"It's all dreadfully annoying," he muttered as he drew the square envelope from his pocket.

He opened it and it proved to be an invitation to the wedding of Miss Lilian Yleckley and Mr. Arthur Smith.

He looked at it very quietly.

"Who the devil's Arthur Smith?" he said in an undertone; "I never heard of him."

After all he wasn't sorry some one had chosen for him. It was something he had tried hard to do for himself, sitting up many dark and rainy nights and smoking many pipes, but always without avail.

Now, as he put the invitation back into his pocket, he thought of course it would have to be the Roward girl.

Visions of the fairest, prettiest girl in the world, with hair in which shone the glint of gold, with teeth like pearls and violet eyes; the straightest, slenderest, most graceful siren that ever lured men to desperate deeds, filled his mind.

Then, suddenly, he heard a great holloo in his rear, and jumping to his feet he saw the Major on his black horse dashing down the line, followed by a dozen mounted men. It came over him all in a clap that he was letting the Indians in his front escape. He started to run, calling on his men to follow. The huskiness came into his voice as he called, and the men jumped after him, and in less than a second all order was lost.

"You damn fool, come back," he heard the Major shout.

And then as he looked once more up the hillside he saw it swarming with hundreds of naked warriors. He grit his teeth together hard. "Come on, men," he said through them. But just then a great volley came that rolled him over dead upon the sod and sent his men leaping back from whence they had come.

The fight was over and the Indians had met with a defeat that they would remember for many a day. No one ever could say exactly what so many warriors were doing upon that hillside, and if it had not been for the new battalion of the Sixteenth that had come up that morning, God knows what might have happened. As it was, there were plenty of wounded to lug back to the fort, and more dead than the Major cared to think about.

The Major sat in his tent that night with an unlighted cigar between his teeth and an "Army and Navy Journal" in his hand. The first thing his eyes met as he let them rest upon the open page was the following:

"The marriage of Lieut. Charles K. Cleary, 33rd U. S. Inf., to Miss Maude Roward, daughter of Capt. E. H. Roward, 31st U. S. Inf., took place on April 5th at St. Mary's Church, Ray City, near Ft. Jones, where Miss Roward has been visiting."

"I'll be hanged," said the Major, "if this isn't a surprise. This would be news to poor Scoville," he added; "he used to be rather sweet on her when we were stationed at Clark. Wonder what she'll think when she sees his death in the Journal? He died like a soldier, poor devil, though a damned bad one. I can't imagine what he was thinking about to let those redskins take him so completely by surprise. He certainly should have known better."

And the Major lit his cigar.

PROGRESSIVE INDIANS.

An organization called the "Returned Student's Association" has been formed by the Indians on the Cannonball reservation. Only progressive Indians, and those who have been to school can belong. The society intends to select competent members and endeavor to have them appointed when vacancies arise in positions on the agency. They will also endeavor to have the controlling voice in Indian councils, instead of allowing the Indian chiefs to dictate, as is the present custom.

Duck Hunting in Manitoba.

B Y D . J . B E N H A M

With the advent of early autumn in the Great Canadian West the thoughts of the sportsman turn to the game fields. During this, the most delightful period of the year, the sun rides across a brilliant, cloudless sky, instilling a congenial warmth into the hazy atmosphere so pleasant after the sultry heat of the summer; and the landscape, rich in the evidences of the glorious harvest home, stretches away from horizon to horizon in a vista of golden stubble, dotted thickly with stacks and stooks, and varied only with patches of virgin prairie or little poplar bluffs just assuming their gorgeous autumnal tints, or curled to a rich brown crispness by the early frosts. The nights are cool enough to make thick blankets comfortable, in fact, indispensable, while the strong, fresh breezes off the prairies make one feel that life is worth living.

It is doubtful if anywhere else on earth so many harmonious conditions prevail to make the sports of the nimrod enjoyable. Every grain field and stretch of prairie shelters its flocks of grouse, chicken and upland plover, while every slough, lakelet, pond, marsh and stream is the home and breeding ground of myriads of water fowl. It is scarcely credible when one thinks of the innumerable flocks of these game birds that literally fill such places during September and October, and no description can give an adequate picture or idea of the astonishing, and, to the sportsman, inspiring sight they present.

Go to any lakelet and scan its surface, and you will see ducks in all directions; some feeding, some sleeping, some floating lazily and listlessly on the water, but gaze where you may you see ducks, ducks, ducks, everywhere. They float

and puddle around all day and feed on the wheat fields at night. Along the muddy margins the tattlers are running to and fro, making all manner of discordant noises; kildeer and ring-necked plover, also eight or ten species of sandpiper are just as busy; curlew are concealed in the reedy spots; and there are long-billed snipes with short bodies and long-bodied snipes with short bills, the red breasted variety being especially numerous. Outside the line of waders are the spoonbill and the teal, and still farther out the widgeon and the "Butter Ball," while in the secluded little inlets hidden by rushes, reeds and grass the "quack, quack" of the mallard, the king of his race, rises in continual chorus. It is true sport to take these, as they invariably lie close and must be shot on the wing. They love the weedy ponds hidden in the sandhills or secluded dells.

Almost every species of duck known to the naturalist is found in the flocks which frequent these waters.

The open season for ducks extends, in Manitoba, from September 1 to January 1; and during the closed season the birds

are called by a misnomer when they are termed "wild," for it is nothing unusual to see them swimming with the domesticated flocks in a pool beside a settler's home. Then with such conditions as these, where the weather makes outdoor life a paradise, where the residents of the country are courteous and hospitable, with no harsh or unjust laws to chafe a sportsman's spirits, with incomparable game fields within easy access, is it any wonder that the duck ponds, where a sharp eye and a quick and steady hand are indispensable, are an ideal of the nimrod?

No day of pleasure is more impressed on the writer's memory than the one when in company with a small party, and mounted on an old "buckboard," a pleasure chariot so familiar on all western trails, we left to enjoy a short vacation shooting on the shores of a marsh in northwestern Manitoba. In the back were loaded our decoys, camping outfit and usual paraphernalia carried upon similar expeditions. Not a dull moment was experienced from the time the town was left behind; for ever and anon a prairie chicken would rise near the trail with a whirr and

soar away as if inviting the shot that was sure to follow.

The deep shadows of a September evening were falling rapidly when our tent was pitched on the margin of our objective point, our hides prepared and decoys set preparatory for the morrow. A camp supper over, we retired, the older heads to enjoy the sound slumbers bred of the open air, but I to dream of anticipated pleasures, of ducks whistling past a well-concealed blind and alighting in the water with wings outspread and feet down; of marvelous wing shots and unaccountable misses. Long before the first rose a streak shooting up in



HUNTING GROUNDS NEAR YORK LODGE—THE DUKE RETURNING.

the eastern sky had awakened the tardy autumn morning I was up and impatient for the sun to rise.

By the time breakfast was over and we were safely located in our blinds the sun was almost up and the great morning flight was commencing. The echo of the first shot fired, as it resounded on the morning stillness, disturbed the flocks on their feeding grounds, and the roar of their wings as they arose in battalions in every direction can be compared only with thunder. As our guns were well scattered, each shot served to prolong and increase the flight, and decoys became superfluous. It was a day of magnificent sport, and when evening finally settled and four tired sportsmen reluctantly repaired to our tent we had 113 ducks to hang up.

The difficulties which beset the novice at duck shooting when the birds are flying at a speed that is astonishing are well illustrated by an incident that occurred that day. A young stranger was located near one of my friends, and although his gun was seldom quiet, only one solitary bird lay in front of him. Early

in the day he wished to borrow ammunition, and my friend asked him how much he had when he started. He replied, "Fifty rounds." "You better go home," was the retort, "for I can't give you enough to get another duck."

During the recent visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York to Canada it was indeed a timely, happy thought that led Senator Kirchhoffer of Brandon, the veteran sportsman, to invite His Royal Highness to gratify his well known enthusiastic sporting proclivities in the western game fields; for never had Royal sportsman greater opportunities for royal sport. This

of the royal suite, were guests of Messrs. Galt on the other side of the lake. The lodge is most picturesquely situated in the very center of the best shooting territory, and amidst wild surroundings. It is seventeen miles from Poplar Point, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is reached by a pleasant drive of twelve miles over the prairie and a five-mile paddle across the lake, or rather the slough in which the lake terminates there. Around it and in it the arrangements of the Senator for the comfort of his distinguished guests left nothing to be desired, every want apparently having been anticipated.

Owing to the character of the lake there, shooting on the flight from a canoe is imperative, and there are always available guides as expert at hunting, and as well versed in the haunts and peculiarities of the birds as they are with the paddle, and saying that of a lake voyageur is saying a good deal. Seven of these were placed at the disposal of the visitors, each having a canoe to himself.

Some idea of the magnificent sport enjoyed by the party is afforded by the fact that during their brief excursion of less than a day and a half they secured an aggregate bag of 600 ducks, including specimens of every variety known to the Manitoba hunter. During the first five hours 200 were secured, of which number 52 were shot by the Duke, who proved himself an admirable shot. Many more were killed which could not be found owing to the character of the hunting grounds, but assuredly the man who would desire better results would be hard to please. His Royal Highness found the sport so enticing that it was almost impossible to tear him away



YORK LODGE—H. R. H. the Duke of York in the doorway; Alexander of Teck on the left; Capt. Young on the right; Senator Kirchhoffer on the steps.

was the only private hospitality accepted by the Duke during his stay in Canada, and coming as such a pleasant diversion in a succession of formal functions, it afforded such keen pleasure as may be easily surmised from his complimentary remarks.

There were thirteen guns in the royal suite to be provided for, and the Senator distributed them as follows: Two to shoot geese at Moose Jaw; two to shoot ducks at Qu'Appelle Lake; seven to shoot ducks at Lake Manitoba; and two to shoot snipe near Winnipeg. The stations at which the parties were to be located was determined by lot.

The first would have been a unique experience for any of those gentlemen; for while duck shooting in a greater or less degree may be enjoyed almost universally, there is probably no place else in the world where there is such a flight of geese as on the Moose Jaw plains. But owing to misgivings they had regarding the uncertainty of goose shooting the gentlemen selected for Moose Jaw chose to join the Qu'Appelle party, which was then composed of Lord Wenlock, Duke of Roxburg, Hon. Derrek Keppell and Capt. Graham. Their bag of 236 ducks in a day and a quarter affords a criterion of the excellence of their sport.

The party who shot at York lodge, which was erected especially for the Royal comfort by the generous Senator on his preserve on the southwest of Lake Manitoba, was composed of H. R. H. the Duke of York, H. R. H. Prince Alexander of Teck, His Excellency Earl of Minto, Sir Charles and Major Maude. Lord Crichton and Commodore Godfrey-Fausset, who were members



A GOOD FORENOON'S WORK.

Lord Crichton.

George Galt. P. Galt.
Commodore Fauçett.

from it in time to catch his train; and he found almost equal difficulty in expressing his delight and surprise at the superabundance of ducks, which seem but to increase with each succeeding year. He was pleased to characterize them as "magnificent game birds." Letters written by members of the party after their arrival at Halifax state that those who enjoyed that outing are never tired of discussing its pleasures, and that this one brief vacation spent in a small corner of the game fields of Manitoba amid the myriads of wild ducks will be the incident which will live in their memories of that eventful, world-girdling tour.



THE EDITOR WAS SORE.

A boy threw a stone and smashed the back door of a Kansas editor's sanctum, and he comments on it as follows: "We don't know the name of the kid, and that alone saves his parents from the mortification of seeing it in print. If you own a long, gangle-shanked, cigarette-smoking kid of about fifteen, who can outrun a greyhound and is always loafing on the streets at night and thinking up cussedness, it is your darling child that this article refers to. If we get hold of him, we'll sit on him until his daddy pulls his remains out from under us."

AN APPROPRIATE VERSE.

A Sunday school teacher in Rhinelander has a class of little girls, and it is her custom to tell them each Sunday of some little incident that has happened in the week and request the children to quote a verse of Scripture to illustrate the story, according to the New Lisbon, Wis., *Times*. In this way she hopes to impress the usefulness of Biblical knowledge upon the little ones. Last Sunday she told her class of a cruel boy who would catch cats and cut their tails off.

"Now, can any little girl tell of an appropriate verse?" she asked.

There was a pause for a few moments, when one little girl arose and in a solemn voice said:

"Whosoever God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

AN INFORMAL DINNER.

A tiny girl of seven gave a dinner party the other day, for which twelve covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girl's dinner, and the little hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. She had been very anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done.

"Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?"

"No," said mamma, "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that."

That meant one less ceremony to be gone through and was a relief, but the little lady was anxious to have all her small guests understand it. So, as they were gathered about the table, she explained:

"Mamma says this is such an infernal dinner that we need not have grace to-day."

FUN ON A FARM.

Farmer John Stevenson tells of a laughable occurrence at his home the other week, says the North Branch, Minn., *Review*. One of the hens laid an egg near the bee hives, and a young dog which he owns is particularly fond of the fruit. The pup made a dive for the egg, scaring the flock of chickens and bumping against a hive in his eagerness to reach the egg. The bees immediately made a sortie, and a whole bunch of them settled into the pup's hair, who discovered he had friends at the house. Farmer John and his children saw the pup coming and they began to hunt a place of safety. During this time the chickens flew over a fence, and while in flight a hawk pounced on one of them, and the good housewife made a run for the shotgun, for which there was no ammunition. She paid no attention to the dog, who wanted his friends in the worst kind of a way, but called on the family to assist her in rescuing her chicken. The other members of the family were too intent on dodging his dogship to give any heed, and Farmer John says the hubbub and

confusion gave him a fit of laughter that was almost uncontrollable and which his good wife did not appreciate until she discovered the dog had a bad case of bees, and she ducked under cover with the rest of the family. The dog lost his egg, Mrs. Stevenson her chicken, and Farmer John chuckles to himself whenever he thinks of the affair.

A COUPLE OF "HOT SHOTS."

Here are a couple of "hot shots" that the *Jolly Elk* takes occasion to direct at two well-known St. Paul brothers of the horned fraternity:

"Bro. Francis Wheeler says that the reason why most young men have so much hard luck is because they carry their money and matches in the same pocket."

"Bro. Elmer Dearth opens the fall season with a pair of stockings which strongly resemble the drop-curtain in one of the popular opera houses."

STEALS RIDE AND REPENTS.

A man who stole a ride and then repented was the author of a quaint but sincere epistle received by General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern Railway. Conscience payments, where conscience has turned the stolen sweets to gall and wormwood, are not uncommon, but in this instance, where a railroad, which all wayfarers consider a legitimate prey, was the injured, the case is peculiar.

The letter is written from an Iowa town, but the postmark cannot be made out. The letter is as follows:

"Mr. F. L. Whitney—Dear Sir: I enclose you \$5 for stealing a ride on your railroad. yours in christ, R. S. Samuelson."

Mr. Whitney attributes the awakening of conscience to the work of the Salvation Army, but does not put much credence in the suggestion that the writer's streak of repentance is the result of Assistant General Passenger Agent "Cal" Stone's sermons in the *War Cry*.

NOT SO VERDANT.

"It may be pessimistic," said the talkative man, as he smiled softly to himself, "but nevertheless I am sincere in my opinion that the honest old farmer is a misnomer. I make a business of buying wool direct from the farmers every spring, and am thus brought in close contact with them, and my experience has been that the tiller of the soil is like the great bulk of humanity—on the outlook to get the best of you if he can."

"Last spring an old farmer delivered to me a load of wool that brought down the scales to a point that made me suspicious, and I investigated matters. The weight was easily explained when I opened the fleeces, for I found a big cobblestone as large as my two fists in every one of them."

"Come in here," said I to the old man, "I want to show you something."

"He followed me inside, after carefully selecting a straw to chew on, and I pointed without comment to the pile of rocks that I had discovered. Feazed? Not a bit. All he said was:

"Darn them fool sheep! They've been rollin' again on that rocky ground!"

"DICK" WAS ACQUAINTED.

Col. Dick Woods, of All Over South Dakota, but who gets most of his mail at Sioux Falls, was in town the other day, says Ralph Wheelock in the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and, as is our custom when the country cousins drop in, we thought we would show him around and introduce him to some of our most prominent citizens.

We strolled down to the city hall and started to make him acquainted with the mayor, when Dick slapped his honor on the back in a way that jarred that dignitary's plug hat, and said:

"Hello, Doc, I haven't seen you since the time before the last time you ran for mayor, but I'll never forget that campaign. I helped to vote everything except the cigar store signs in the Sixth ward for you."

We concluded the colonel was pretty well acquainted with the mayor, without an introduction, and started back up street

with him. We dropped into Magnate Tom Lowry's office and found a warm welcome awaiting the colonel there, he having carried a street car annual ever since the national convention of 1892, when he spent a week in town.

Postmaster Lovejoy, Marshal Grimshaw, Congressman Fletcher, National Committeeman Shevlin and a number of other notables were called on in turn, but hanged if Woods didn't know all of them better than we did.

Then we gave up the job of host and meekly asked the colonel if he would kindly take us around and extend our circle of acquaintance a little.

"CONNED" THE CUBAN.

Because he can talk Spanish with both hands and his head, Chief Clerk Williams of the inspector general's office, at the army building, is now giving away Havanas, according to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

Mr. Williams was drawing up a report on the canteens inspected last month at Fort Keogh. He had just written "one leaking and three badly dented," when he heard over his shoulder a soft, appealing voice:

"Seen-or Presidente, oh, Señor Presidente!"

The chief clerk isn't "Mister Mayor," but he recognized the complimentary title frequently bestowed by polite wanderers from Cuba. Turning, he saw a sallow, black-eyed young man, who wore a velvet jacket and a black Fedora hat with a yellow band. The visitor had placed an open box of cigars upon the floor and was standing over them, both his hands outstretched humbly.

He rolled his black eyes toward heaven and exclaimed, with the restrained ardor of a Romeo:

"Habanas, Señor Presidente, mag-nifico, mag-nifico, on-lee five cénto!"

Mr. Williams has been in Cuba. He knew how to respond. He reached out toward the cigars, received, as he expected, a sample "torch," lighted it, blew one or two cautious puffs. Then he threw the cigar down violently on the desk, tossed back his head, scowled indignantly, and pushed away the atmosphere with two wide open hands. Gazing despicably at the rejected sample he uttered only "Americano."

The peddler crossed his hands tightly upon his chest, quivered in deep emotion and shook his head rapidly back and forth, exclaiming loudly:

"No, Señor Presidente, no! Carr-r-ramba, no! Americano stinko, stinko, stinko-ko!"

This with a semi-shriek of emphasis. A moment afterward, in contrasting gentleness, his arms "coddling" about the box before him, and "tears in his voice," he purred "Habanas! Habanas! Mag-nifico! O mag-ni-f-i-co! Señor Presidente!"

The astute Mr. Williams again puffed the cigar suspiciously. He smiled. It was a smile of tolerant contempt. Waving his right hand patronizingly towards the displayed box and its 100 cigars, he remarked, "One dollar."

As if he had received a blow, the Cuban jumped back toward the door, grabbing his box as he retreated. He began to laugh,

a long, gutteral, derisive laugh. But observing no concession from the other side, he gradually drew near, his head bowed as in unutterable grief.

At last, by gesture galore and meager English, he told that the Señor General on the floor above had paid \$10 for 100 Havanas. Mr. Williams shrugged his shoulder. Well, the Señor Colonel had paid \$5. Mr. Williams frowned and resumed his pen. "Tree dollar, Signor Presidente!" wheedled the Spaniard, inserting the box beneath the chief clerk's nose. Mr. Williams pushed the cigars aside, muttering "Stinko!" but took slyly two silver dollars from his pocket. He placed them beside the box. The Cuban glanced down longingly, stroked the coins with his finger tips. Then he slowly withdrew the money, as he whispered reproachfully, "Magnifico! Magnifico."

And they were really fine cigars.

A BANNER SNAKE STORY.

The banner snake story of the season must be credited to a Fergus County genius, who tells how a certain doctor, surrounded by the dreaded rattlers, called science to his aid and chloroformed the reptiles before they could injure him, says the boss liar of the *Helena Herald*.

This is alleged to have occurred near the town in the Judith Gap bearing the euphonious name of Ubet. A physician of the town is the hero of the yarn. The brand of liquor that conceived the story is not named.

The doctor's experience is told in the following Ubet "dispatch" appearing in Sunday's *Minneapolis Tribune*:

"UBET, Mont., July 20.—Surrounded by rattlesnakes, alone on the mountain in the dead of night, Dr. George Kent Sterling, of this city, saved his life in an odd manner.

"He stupefied the reptiles with chloroform. When all were unconscious, he made his escape.

"Dr. Sterling often is called at night to go into the Big Snow Mountain mining camps. On such occasions he frequently uses a railroad velocipede on the little narrow gauge road that runs to the mines.

"He was sent for last night and used his car for several miles, and then was obliged to strike off across country to reach his destination.

"Half way on his journey, Dr. Sterling was startled by the sharp and unmistakable sound of a snake's rattle at his feet.

"Then he heard a chorus of rattles. Peering into the gloom the doctor beheld a sight that made his blood run cold. He found himself practically hemmed in by the snakes.

"For a moment the physician was almost paralyzed with fear. Then a bright thought struck him. Within his reach was a piece of bark about three feet long.

"Wrapping his handkerchief about one end of the bark, he saturated the cloth with chloroform from his medicine satchel. Then, cautiously poking the bark at the heads of the rearing snakes, one after another, again and again, occasionally renewing the saturation, he finally had the satisfaction of seeing the snakes begin slowly and drowsily to descend into the grass."



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.



M'ELHONNY'S ROYAL FLUSH.

There was not a boy in the office who did not admire little May Anguish, the managing editor's stenographer. She always had a bright smile and a cheery greeting for the staff, from Dick, the copy boy, to the old man himself, who kept her pretty busy during the day writing letters of regret to accompany rejected manuscripts, and dictating an occasional editorial on the policy of the administration in the Philippines. Miss Anguish was not more than twenty-one, although hard work to support her widowed mother and send a curly-headed, eight-year-old brother to school had left a rather serious expression on her pretty features. She was a little woman, and so neat and trim in her modest costumes that "Big Jim," the foreman upstairs, fell in the habit of calling her "the little Dresden China doll." When I say that all the boys admired Miss Anguish, I should make two exceptions. McElhonny, the police reporter, and Dudley, who wrote sports on the *Sphere*, did more than admire the little stenographer. What had been at one time admiration underwent a common metamorphosis; they were both very much in love. This condition of affairs could not be kept a secret long from the observing eyes of the staff, and it soon became a general topic of subdued conversation. Only once was any open mention made of the subject in the presence of McElhonny. O'Leary, the stock reporter, was the guilty man. Had it not been for the combined efforts of Fenton, the city editor, and two of the boys, things would have fared ill with this same O'Leary. As it was, his facial expression underwent a decided change for the worse, which was only alleviated after some time by frequent applications of beef-steak, and arnica massages. Still, notwithstanding McElhonny's censor on the subject, the fact remained that there was a contest for the heart and hand of Miss Anguish and everyone was interested in the outcome. The boys (with the possible exception of O'Leary) liked McElhonny and wanted to see him win, but the odds were all in favor of Dudley, whose handsome face and dashing figure, always set off by clothes which were the envy of his colleagues, gave him a decided advantage over Mac, whose night tramps through the sleet and slush after police stories did not tend to improve the appearance of his habiliments. Mac had a habit of overlooking the barber more times than was really necessary; his necktie was always ambitious in its efforts to climb over the edge of his collar, while, as a rule, his vest and coat were shy several buttons, the *tout ensemble* of which did not make the honest-hearted police reporter the object of any great admiration in the feminine mind. But if McElhonny's buttons were not stout, his heart was. He was as conscientious and untiring in his chase after the hand of Miss Anguish as when

on the trail of a "hot police story." However, Mac's "finish" could be plainly seen without the aid of a strong pair of field-glasses. He was very plainly running second in the race, and several laps behind, at that. The inevitable came one Wednesday afternoon, when Dudley laid a little typewritten announcement on Fenton's desk with the request that it be run in the society column next morning. It was but a very few lines, yet they sounded the death knell of McElhonny's matrimonial hopes. And in the next issue of the *Morning Sphere* appeared the announcement of the engagement of "Miss May Anguish to Mr. Robert Anton Dudley."

McElhonny did not turn up at the office that afternoon, although Thursday was not his day off and he had never been known to lose a day since the tragic death of his predecessor, Durrett, a year before. The chief received a curt note from Mac stating that he had a severe cold, but would be on his feet by Friday in order to go on the run. True to his promise, Mac walked into the office Friday afternoon and checked off his assignments. None of the boys ventured anything but the customary "Morning, Mac," which was responded to by the familiar reply: "How are you, old man?" Dudley was in the office at the time, pounding out his routine of sporting stuff, but he did not look up from his typewriter.

On Saturday nights the boys on the *Sphere* were in the habit of congregating in Jule Sayer's alcoholic dispensary on Third street, where they would pull off a quiet little game of draw. Saturday was pay day on the *Sphere* at that time, and all of the "gang" had their weekly stipend with them. On this particular night the little room at the end of Sayer's bar was filled with a number of the scribes. There was the smartly-attired Dudley, and O'Leary, whose right optic was just beginning to assume its normal size and color. Fenton, the city editor, had dropped in for a glass of rye and to spend a few minutes with the boys. Ross, the general assignment man, and Hill, who did courts, made up the merry party. McElhonny did not get through work until 3, and was therefore not present.

They were discussing the probability of having squeezed in a police scoop on their rival, the *Press*, that night.

"I know d—d well that they haven't got it," said Hill, rubbing his bald head excitedly. "I saw their police man not an hour ago and he was growling a blue streak because there was nothing doing on the run. What do you think, Mr. Fenton?" This to the chief, who was lazily rolling a cigarette. Fenton was always rather skeptical about scoops until the papers were on the street.

"Don't count your chickens before they're hatched, my boy," he replied. "Still, if it is a scoop, McElhonny deserves a lot of credit."



They were discussing the probability of having squeezed in a police scoop on their rival.

Dudley curled his lip disdainfully. He did not like his erstwhile rival, and, as is invariably the case, his victory over the police reporter in the contest for the little stenographer had not softened his heart toward Mac.

"Boys," said Dudley, "I've got a little scoop myself, and I want you to take a drink on me on the strength of it."

They all glanced at him in surprise. Dudley was never known to have brought in an exclusive piece of news since he was in the office; his long suit was in writing stereotyped stuff about what Corbett would have done to Fitzsimmons if he hadn't been licked, etc., etc. And to make it more strange, Dudley was never known to buy a drink except for himself. Jule took the orders and the drinks were soon forthcoming.

"Now," asked Ross, "what's the news?"

"I'm going to get married tomorrow," replied Dudley, enjoying the sensation created by his remark.

"Tomorrow!" exclaimed the boys, "why that's pretty quick work."

Dudley smiled complacently and accepted the rather half-hearted congratulations.

"Yes," he went on. "You see, it's this way: I wrote my old man down at Des Moines about it; sent him a photo of May, and he was just tickled to death. The fact of the matter is that I never took to any real good girl before, and the old man was always skeart to death that his only son and heir would go to the bad some fine day. He sent me \$500 as a wedding present on the condition that the knot is tied without any delay. May was willing and tomorrow we get hitched. Talk about good news from home, why—"

Dudley stopped in the midst of his self-congratulatory explosion. In the entrance to the little room stood McElhonny. There was a strained silence, which was finally broken by Mac himself, saying:

"How are you, boys?

"Mr. Fenton, I gave Roskins that suicide story; I guess we've got the *Press* scooped all right."

The boys heaved a sigh of relief, while Dudley sat down a little flustered. Hill, who always acted as banker in the game because he never left the table until everyone else was through, arranged the stacks of red, white and blue chips, and the game was soon in progress.

An old Mississippi River gambler once said that "poker chips do travel." That night they all traveled in McElhonny's direction. He won pot after pot with astonishing regularity, until Fenton and Ross rose from the table, "cleaned out." Dudley played in the worst of luck. Time after time his three aces and flushes and straights were topped by the imperturbable McElhonny, who seemed to enjoy a grim satisfaction in separating the sporting editor from his money. Finally Dudley's salary had been absorbed, and he pushed back his chair in disgust. He half arose, hesitated and then seated himself again.

"I'm no piker," said he, "give me some more chips." He pulled from his pocketbook a certified check for \$500. "Just let me have \$20 on this, and I'll get it cashed in the morning."

The boys looked askance at each other, as Hill pocketed the check and gave Dudley a receipt for \$480. By this time McElhonny had in front of him almost all the money on the table, which, taking into consideration the fact that the stacks of chips represented a half dozen weekly salaries, was not an inconsiderable amount in the eyes of a newspaper man.

As the cards were being dealt out for the next hand, Dudley picked up in succession the nine, ten, jack, queen and king of diamonds,—a straight flush, only beaten by one hand in the deck. Dudley's fingers trembled slightly as he tossed several chips in the center of the table and announced that the pot was open. He ardently wished that there would be one or two strong hands out against him, and his wish was, evidently granted, for Hill raised the opener \$2, which was "straddled" by the calm McElhonny, who raised the first raise \$5. The rest of the players dropped out and settled themselves in interested anticipation of a warm time. Dudley had much difficulty in restraining the look of supreme satisfaction that passed over his countenance. He studied his cards intently for several moments in order to lead his opponents to suppose that he was not sure of the strength of his hand, then raised both of them \$10. Hill only saw the

raise, but, to the surprise of all, McElhonny, without giving his cards another inspection, threw in \$20, thereby again doubling Dudley's raise. Dudley, confident in his almost certain victory, asked for more chips from Hill on his check, and raised back \$20.

"That beats me," grunted Hill disgustedly, as he laid down his cards. "I'm beginning to look like a selling platter in this race."

McElhonny said nothing, but again raised back an equal amount, which was re-raised by Dudley.

"I guess it looks as if there won't any of you draw cards until you're both broke," commented Hill.

It began to look that way. Raise followed raise until McElhonny had exhausted his supply of chips and had flung into the center of the table his diamond scarpin, and all that remained on him of value was his watch.

"I'll raise you \$20; I guess that's all the watch is worth," said Dudley, whose face was wreathed in a glad smile of delight at the vengeance he was about to wreak on the police reporter.

McElhonny reached into his vest pocket and unhooked the timepiece from its chain. He heard two of the boys talking in a low tone behind him.

"It's a shame," said one. "If Dudley loses that money it will break the girl's heart. She knows he's got it and I'll bet she is up now getting ready for the wedding. Without that coin Dudley won't even be able to buy a license in the morning."

McElhonny's hand shook violently as he unclasped the watch. He drew a long breath and slowly laid his cards face down on the table.

"That's good," he muttered, "I can't see your last raise."

A murmur of astonishment filled the room as Dudley triumphantly drew in the mass of chips and silver.

"You wouldn't have stood deuce high, anyway, old boy," he said, flippantly. "I had a king high straight flush."

McElhonny did not answer. He arose and started for the door. Hill, anxious to see on what the police reporter had wagered so high, reached over and spread out Mac's hand to the gaze of the crowd.

"Good God," he cried, as he saw the cards. "Mac, you had a royal flush; it couldn't be beat."

Mac turned around slowly.

"What in h—l is that to you?" he exclaimed and shut the door after him with a bang.

HEARD IN THE SANCTUM.

"I see the 'old man' has sent young Briscomb down to do the encampment at Lake City this year," remarked Dudley from his seat on the window sill.

"Lake City? What's Lake City?" inquired the new man on the paper, turning around from his typewriter where he was pounding out a weather story.

"Lake City is in New Jersey, where the national guard of the state goes to do some rifle shooting," was the explanation vouchsafed by the assistant city editor.

"Hum. Kind of a snap, isn't it?" said the new man. "I used to do national guard encampments myself, and they were a bully good thing. Put in a summer at Sea Girt, D. C., for the Washington Post, and lived easy, I can tell you."

Dudley swung his long legs in from where they were hanging outside of the window, the police reporter closed up his typewriter and the assistant city editor looked up from his copy. This was the first time the new man had offered any information about himself, and a general air of interest was manifested. The new man noticed it and accepted the inquisitive silence as an invitation to "go ahead."

"I had things down to a science when I was the 'war correspondent' for the *Post*," he continued. "There was a young fellow living in Sea Girt who had great aspirations to be a real, live newspaper man. His old man ran the weekly official county sheet and the kid did the local stuff for it, but he had higher goals; he wanted to write for a city paper. The camp was about two miles from the town and the only way to get out was to take a bicycle, ride in the coach that made a trip every hour at twenty-five cents a throw, or leg it. The news at camp consisted of a lot of routine stuff about target-shooting, drills, etc., but there was a chance for some good feature stories. The latter

could be written up at the hotel as well as at the camp. I got pretty friendly with the would-be newspaper man and finally proposed that I train him in, which proposal was accepted with much thanks. So the kid would hustle out to camp on his wheel during the hot hours of the day, bring in the news and would watch me whip it into readable shape for the paper. Oh, it saved me a lot of hard leg-work, and I have no doubt but that he prospered under my able tuition. You needn't laugh, either.

"One of the funniest 'stunts' that I ever saw pulled off in camp happened out there one evening during guard mount. The officer of the day, a gay young lieutenant, had imbibed too much and was pretty well 'shot' when he took command. You know the part of the performance where the sergeant waltzes up the center, salutes, and says:

"Sir, all present or accounted for."

"The officer of the guard returns the salute and says:..

"Take your post."

"Well, while the boozy lieutenant was doing his best to look sober and stand straight, the sergeant marches up to him, gives him the regular salute and says:

"Sir, all present or accounted for."

"The lieutenant kind of woke up at that minute. He gave a very grave salute and said:

"Take your base."

"You can imagine what happened then. The whole company laughed and the sergeant pretty near had a fit of apoplexy."

WAS AN OLD HAND.

They were discussing the newest arrival on the paper, one Simpson by name, a youngish looking chap who had quietly drifted in from Chicago a few days before and had as quietly slipped into a position on the local staff. No one knew anything about Simpson, except that he chewed tobacco and wrote good English.

"Is he a new man in the business, do you think?" inquired the man who did the courts.

"Not on your daguerreotype," said Williams, the political writer; "that man is an old hand, and don't you forget it."

"How do you know?" was the natural question.

"Well," said Williams, as he tossed the butt of a cigar out of the window, unconscious of the fact that a pedestrian below was in danger of receiving the lighted end of the weed on his hat, "you can always tell a new man from an old one by the way he looks over the morning paper. If he is still new in the business, the first thing he will do is to turn over to the local columns and see what the chief did to his stories. He will be anxious about whether he got a good head or not, and if the copy reader had the decency to abstain from chopping his beautiful English into smithereens. He will scowl when he sees how his pet assignment has been cut down to a 'stick-full' and will grin with complacent delight if, on the other hand, the story was played up strong and run under a big head.

"Now an old hand in the newspaper business reads the paper in an entirely different manner. First, he will see what the latest war news is, and will then have a look at the weather predictions. The editorials will interest him. If the man on the desk has lammed the stuffing out of his copy, he very probably won't notice it anyway, and if his stuff is run under a 'four bank head' he won't even crack a smile. The old hand has gotten over that period of his life long ago.

"Simpson reads his morning paper in the last mentioned manner. He's no cub in the sanctum, let me tell you."

And the young fellows who read their papers beginning with their own stories first blushed unconsciously and said nothing.

A GLIMPSE OF EDGELEY, N. D.

The past summer has been spent by the writer in journeying leisurely through the broad and beautiful prairies of North Dakota. Two days' time was spent in the busy town of Edgeley, and nowhere has the writer found a more thrifty place. Edgeley has many natural advantages that other places lack. It was first settled fourteen years ago. There is now a population of 600, which is steadily increasing. The country around Edgeley is rolling, swelling away in the distance into pretty hills. In these same hills last year was discovered gold, but as yet the

precious metal has not been found in paying quantities. The town itself is in a valley-like depression. There is one bank, the State Bank of Edgeley, of which W. Martin is president, and H. H. Cornwell vice-president. There is a good school building, divided into two departments, and the principal and teachers are efficient. Of machinery houses, handling all farm implements, there are three. These are run by Shiels & Weaver, S. F. Campbell and George Bidwell. There are four general stores, two hardware stores, one drug store, and one of the finest butcher shops in the State. In churches, Edgeley numbers three, a Methodist, Presbyterian and German Lutheran. Each one has a popular pastor and a large attendance. There is one first-class hotel, the Grand Pacific, at which the wants of guests are looked after by mine host, F. Schatz, a most genial landlord. There is one newspaper, the Edgeley *Mail*, published weekly, with a most competent editor, T. Hancock.

The newest industry in Edgeley is a fine new creamery, lately completed, which uses, each day, the milk from a thousand cows. The creamery is run on the co-operative plan. The State of North Dakota will soon buy most of its butter and cheese from the Edgeley creamery.

One of the best possessions of Edgeley is the artesian well, which was dug in 1894 and is 1,354 feet deep, and throws a stream of water sixty feet high. This well furnishes water for city use and for fire protection. Also from this well comes natural gas, which is separated from the water, and the inhabitants use the gas for lighting, heating and cooking purposes. The cost is much less than any manufactured gas.

The soil around Edgeley is a black loam, from eighteen inches to three feet deep, with a clay sub-soil. The crops consist of wheat, oats, corn and flax. Stock raising, however, is the coming principal industry. They raise horses, cows, sheep and hogs. Edgeley being the terminus of two roads, the southwest branch of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the farmers have access to all markets. The cattle is shipped mainly to South St. Paul, Sioux City and Chicago. The influx of men to purchase farms has been unusually large this year. Raw lands can be purchased for from \$8 to \$10 per acre. Improved lands are worth \$12 to \$15 per acre.

A. E. J.

HE GOT THE PASS.

A story is told of a certain prominent railway director who is equally renowned for his ability to make or take a joke. An employe, whose home is in the country, applied to him for a pass to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the company?" inquired the gentleman alluded to.

"Yes."

"You receive your pay regularly?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, supposing you were working for a farmer instead of the company, would you expect your employer to take out his horses every Saturday night and carry you home?"

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't.

"No," said the man, promptly, "I would not expect that; but if the farmer had his horses out and was going my way, I should call him a very mean fellow if he would not let me ride."

The employe came out three minutes after with a pass good for twelve months.

TO BUILD CREAMERIES.

Traffic officials of various lines are considering a plan of harmonious action to promote and strengthen the dairy interests in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, says the *La Crosse Press*. Railway managers are strong in the belief that no agency has done more to build up the northwestern towns and make them good revenue producers for the railroads than the dairy industry. For this reason several of the leading traffic men are outspoken in favor of numerous small creameries, as against any other plan ever incorporated under the head of the dairy industry.

In the Melita District, Manitoba

BY ROBERT SIMPSON

Although the practical settlement of the Province of Manitoba began in the early seventies, it was not until '82 that there was any great influx of immigrants to this portion of Canada, and since that time the tide of immigration has been flowing with more or less regularity in this direction from the older provinces, Europe, and, more recently, from the United States, until now the population of the Province has reached the quarter million mark, and will no doubt rapidly increase within the next few years as the great advantages of the country become more widely known. In the early years of settlement most of the immigrants located at points along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and it is only within the last decade that some of the districts in the southwestern and northwestern portions of the Province have been settled, one of these being the Melita district or Municipality of Arthur.

The Municipality is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the Province, bordering on the State of North Dakota to the south and the North-West Territories to the west. It comprises twenty-four townships in one solid rectangular block, thirty-six miles north and south by twenty-four miles east and west. Each township is six miles square and contains thirty-six sections of 640 acres. The Municipality is therefore 864 square miles in area and contains 552,960 acres of most excellent farm land.

The surface of the country is gently rolling and is drained by the Souris River and its tributaries, Gopher and Jackson, North Antler and South Antler Creeks. The drainage is good and the water supply pure and wholesome, and in most places plentiful. Sloughs or ponds of stagnant water are not numerous and the whole district is remarkably healthful. In summer the days are warm but usually the nights are cool and delightfully pleasant, while in winter, although the weather is cold, it is not severely so, and the climate is not subject to that variability which is so trying and oftentimes fatal in many other countries.

Of the 552,960 acres in the Municipality, 360,000 are occupied, and of this amount 155,360 acres are under cultivation. One hundred and twenty-four thousand acres were this year seeded to wheat, and taking the average yield at twenty-five bushels per acre, which is by no means an extravagant estimate, we shall have considerably more than two million bushels to market from the Municipality after deducting what will be necessary for seed and bread. There are still unoccupied, and for sale at from three to six dollars per acre, 182,114 acres, owned chiefly by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canada Northwest Land Company, and the Hudson Bay Company, who are willing to sell these lands on six, eight or ten year terms, with interest of six or seven per cent.

The land in this district is extremely fertile and abundantly repays the farmer for his time and labor. The soil in some parts is heavy, while in other localities it is of a lighter description, but practically all of it is of first-class quality. During harvest time the whole neighborhood presents a perfect picture of prosperity. For miles the surface of the country is thickly dotted with stooks, while scores of threshing machines, manned by an army of workers, are busily engaged in disposing of the abundant crop. Dozens of new granaries have recently been erected and the district is experiencing an unprecedented boom. Although this is an exceptionally favorable year, the progress of the country for years has been steadily increasing, and abundant evidence of this is shown in the erection of handsome, substantial and costly residences and comfortable and commodious outbuildings for stock. Very few countries hold out such inducements to the settler, and such opportunities for success. The land is sold at such a moderate price and the fertility of the soil is such that failure is almost impossible to anyone with or-

dinary industry, perseverance and energy. Men who started here a few years ago working for wages, or had barely enough to purchase a team of oxen, are now living in comfortable houses, have good farm buildings and several hundred acres of land under cultivation. Cases are not uncommon where enough has been received from the first year's crop to pay the original cost of the land. No poverty exists in the country. Some succeed better than others, as is always the case, but anyone can make a comfortable home in a few years with comparatively little capital beyond a strong arm and a good character.

The Municipality is now well supplied with facilities for shipping farm products. It is traversed from east to west near the center by a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway on which are located the towns of Napinka, Melita, Elva and Pierson, all thriving business places, while along the northern boundary, parallel with it and distant about a mile and a half, is another branch of the same line. In the southern part grading is now in progress for the extension of a third branch, and when this is completed all parts of the district will have splendid railway facilities for the shipment of grain. Including Napinka, Pipestone and Reston, which are situated at or near the borders of the Municipality and receive a considerable quantity of grain from it, there are a score of elevators in the district with an aggregate capacity of half a million bushels. The branch of railway passing through Melita, Elva and Pierson extends to the Estevan coal-fields which supply most of the fuel for the district.

The principal town of the Municipality is Melita, which sprang into existence with the advent of the railroad in 1891 and is now a thriving town of 600 inhabitants. As a business place, however, it is in advance of its population, and carries on considerably more trade than most towns of its size. It has two good licensed hotels, the Manitoba under the proprietorship of J. Grills, and the Metropolitan, owned and managed by J. Cobb; a good flour mill owned and operated by T. Bulloch & Son, which not only supplies the local demand but has extended its business to the eastern provinces and is constantly widening its field of active operations; four elevators with an aggregate capacity of 100,000 bushels; four churches, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Baptist denominations, and an excellent school with a staff of four teachers holding first-class certificates and two of whom are University graduates. Two physicians and a lawyer are located in the town and all the important lines of business are well represented. Hamelin Brothers have established a large departmental store at Melita, and T. A. Blackwell has a large store, while the firm of Campbell & Ferguson does an immense lumber and coal business. A branch of the Union Bank of Canada is located in the town, much to the convenience of both merchant and farmer. The history of the town and district has been one of progress and prosperity; the record of the past bids fair to be the record of the future and no doubt in a short time this district will be as well settled as any in the Province of Manitoba.

HOME FOLKS PREFERRED.

Small Margaret had said her prayers, and her mamma was tucking her in to leave her to her slumbers, writes a contributor to the *Woman's Home Companion*, when the child begged that mamma would not leave her alone.

"Why, Margaret," said mamma, soothingly, but surprised at this unexpected demand, "you know you are never alone, for God is always with you."

"Yes," rejoined the small maiden, doubtfully, "I know. But, mamma, I'd rather have some of my own relations."

From the Editor's Note Book

We notice in the daily press of the Twin Cities the announcement that A. R. Fenwick, well known in Northwest newspaper circles, and who has held several positions of prominence on St. Paul and Minneapolis papers, has become city editor of the Minneapolis *Times*. In Mr. Fenwick the *Times* has secured the services of one of the brightest and best newspaper men in the West. And let us casually mention herein that we know what we are talking about, as we "did police" under Mr. Fenwick years ago when he looked after the city desk of the St. Paul *Globe*.

* * *

The *Railway Age*, in a recent issue, had the following to say about James T. Clark, second vice president and general traffic manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha: "He began his career as a messenger boy in the office of general agent of the Illinois Central. This was in 1870, when he was eighteen years of age and he served the same road in vari-



JAMES T. CLARK, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA ROAD.

ous clerical positions until July, 1873. For the next seven years he was with the Chicago & Northwestern as clerk in the general passenger department, the general superintendent's office and the general manager's office. From April, 1880, to January 15, 1883, he was general agent of the same road at Omaha, and on the last-named date was appointed assistant traffic manager of the C. St. P., M. & O. He was assistant general freight agent from November, 1883, to December, 1884, when he was appointed general freight agent. On October 1, 1896, he was placed in full charge of the traffic of the road, with the title of general traffic manager, and on June 5, 1899, was chosen second vice president also." We are indebted to the *Railway Age* for the accompanying portrait of Mr. Clark.

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern road, is looking for the rapid development of a transpacific trade which will bring to the railroads of this country a new experience and increase their earning power many fold. In speaking of the possibilities he said: "There is an enormous trade awaiting us in the Orient, but to capture it we have got to deliver goods more cheaply than anybody else. It costs only one-half as much to carry a cargo of 24,000 tons in a large ship as it would in three separate vessels. We expect with our large ships to greatly reduce rates, yet make a good profit."

* * *

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Vancouver Board of Trade for 1900-1901 has reached us. A splendid view of the Vancouver harbor and a portion of the city is in the front of the book. The report takes up several very interesting subjects, such as the lumber, fishing, mining and shipping industries, customs returns, banking returns, post office returns, etc. There are few cities in the world which possess such natural advantages as Vancouver, and few cities which are made up of such a wide-awake, energetic business community. The report reflects much credit on the Board of Trade of Vancouver, British Columbia.

* * *

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is always concocting some new scheme to increase its widespread popularity. The latest idea this Mill City daily is using to advertise its unquestioned merit as a great newspaper is a dot-counting contest on a larger scale than ever before attempted. The *Tribune* offers \$2,500 in prizes; the first prize will be \$1,000, and every man, woman and child not connected with the paper has a chance to win the money. We are not paid our regular rates to make the above announcement, but because our friend, Brother Ralph W. Wheelock, who says a lot of bright things in the *Tribune*, has asked us.

* * *

J. T. Conley, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, who makes his headquarters in St. Paul, recently returned from a trip through the Northwest, calling upon the representatives of his road in the different localities. He aims to visit this territory about twice a year to keep in touch with its advancement. Mr. Conley was surprised at the growth shown in many of the towns along the Northern Pacific since his last visit. To a newspaper man in Helena he remarked: "I noticed many evidences of prosperity in the shape of the growth of the towns and the general air of life and bustle. This section of the country is growing rapidly."

* * *

One of the important tonnage contributors to the great Northern Pacific Railway system is the Washington & Columbia River Railroad, running between Wallula and Walla Walla, Washington, and Pendleton, Oregon, and other Inland Empire points. The vice president and general manager of this strong link in the long Northern Pacific chain of feeders is James McCabe. Mr. McCabe is a thorough railroad man, in whom the Northern Pacific has entire confidence. The little road of which he is the controlling spirit in management taps a territory which sends out just about as much tonnage annually as any territory of like extent in the United States. Extensive improvements have been made on this road and many are planned for the coming year.

* * *

One of the most important events in the history of the State of Montana occurred last month when was witnessed the first practical results of the State Arid Land Commission—the turning of water into the Dearborn Canal. The Dearborn Valley is about fifty miles north of Helena. This practical completion of the Dearborn Canal marks an epoch in irrigation and gives Montana the distinction of owning and operating the first state

or governmental canal ever constructed on the American continent. The work of reclaiming the 1,000,000 acres of land granted the commonwealth by the national government under the Carey Act has been inaugurated, and it will demonstrate to capitalists that it is both safe and profitable to enter upon the construction of irrigating canals under the policy adopted by the commission of issuing bonds in payment for the work which will result in the completion of the canals in the Billings, Big Timber and other districts of the State, where such enterprises have been projected. Irrigation is the greatest work that Montana has now before her. Through irrigation the State can support millions of people. All that is needed is water for the hundreds of thousands of acres of valley and bench lands in the State, and then Montana will be one of our greatest agricultural states.

* * *

One of the most successful public men now "serving time" in Washington said that the best way to get ahead in this chilly, selfish world is to "toot your own horn and toot it hard." Therefore, acting on this very sensible advice, we proceed in another column of this issue to "toot" our own horn in a very modest way. "As Others See Us" is a collection of a few of the hundreds of complimentary letters sent to the editor by appreciative readers throughout the United States. Not that there is anything very astonishing about the fact that such testimonials of the merits of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE should pour into the sanctum. This magazine is not a heavy-weight in some senses, but we give our readers what we claim—a thoroughly representative Western magazine; for the West all the time.

* * *

General Passenger Agent F. I. Whitney, of the Great Northern has completed a tour of the West, and in an interview says: "What struck me most forcibly on the trip is the general lack of every manner of labor, not in single localities, but throughout the West. There is not a city, not a town, where men cannot find work. When I say 10,000 could find employment at once, the estimate is conservative. Day laborers are very hard to obtain, and wages rule high. Skilled men, such as machinists, carpenters, metal workers and the like, are badly needed. There is not a man on the Pacific Coast who wants work but that has satisfactory employment at good wages. Prosperity is general. The West has a substantial look this year. New settlements are springing up everywhere. Railway colonization is rapidly giving waste areas of Montana, Washington and Oregon a substantial and industrious population. People seem to have plenty of money and are spending it freely. The outlook for the railways has never been better."

* * *

A writer, whose congealed mayonnaise dressing located in the top flat of his belfry is responsible for a semi-occasional editorial outburst in a Stillwater, Minn., newspaper, has added fresh laurels to his far-reaching fame (?) by a three-column article to the effect that the names America and American should be confined to this nation and the citizens thereof, "or to nations originally part of this nation," etc., etc., etc. After carefully perusing Mr. Boxell's three-column article we are reminded of a story which seems very apropos at this time. A country cousin visiting his relatives in New York was treated to some finished violin solos by a long-haired artist, who executed a difficult and brilliant selection from Beethoven. After the selection was finished the countryman said: "Wall, Mister; when you get through tuning up, play something." The Stillwater man has tuned up three columns' worth and we would respectfully suggest that he say something. Perhaps it is because we are not learned enough to assimilate the gems of rhetorical beatitude that have fallen from his quill pen that we cannot get next to the kernel of his subject. We are inclined to quote the inimitable parlance of our esteemed contemporary Chimmie Fadden and say: "Wo'ell, Bill; wo'ell." Anyway, the average American is too busy making history at this time to care whether his country is known as America or the United States of America. And, "Mr. Writer," let us tell you that no matter where you go the name "American" is known not because Mexico is in North America, or are a lot

of moth-eaten apologetic republics, but because the United States of America is in America and turns out the only all-wool, thirty-six inches to the yard specimen of American on the market.

* * *

The transcontinental railroads are preparing for a record-breaking season of immigration next spring. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern anticipate hauling thousands of new settlers to many points along their lines. I had a talk with Assistant Passenger Agent C. E. Stone, of the Great Northern Railway, recently, who made the prediction that next year's movement of settlers will excel all other years for some time past in number.

* * *

The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce never overlooks an opportunity to advertise the beauties and resources of its city. We have recently received an attractive little folder on Tacoma, prepared and distributed by the Chamber of Commerce, which gives some very interesting facts about the place. Tacoma is now a city of 52,000 inhabitants, and has at least equal advantages in schools, colleges, churches, public buildings, streets, parks, etc., possessed by any city in the land. The city operates its own water works and electric light plant. The city is now surpassed in manufacturing and shipping by San Francisco only on the Pacific Coast, according to the Chamber of Commerce figures. The railroad and steamship terminals at this point designed for the accommodation of inter-continental traffic are the most extensive on the Coast, and designed to be, when completed, the finest in the world. They have already cost \$15,000,000, and extensive additions are now under way. The Oriental trade is assuming such proportions that one of the Tacoma docks, originally designed to be 400 feet in length, is now to be made 2,500 feet in length. In addition to numerous other wharves and warehouses, Tacoma has the longest wheat warehouse in the world. It is 2,360 feet in length and 147 feet wide, with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. This warehouse is operated by three of the largest wheat firms on the Pacific Coast. From this and other warehouses and elevators in Tacoma there was shipped during the season 1900-1901 over 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. The prospects now are that during the season 1901-1902 the shipments will amount to 15,000,000 bushels. Most of the wheat went to Europe, some of it to South America and to the Orient. Tacoma is already the second wheat port on the Pacific Coast and the first in the State of Washington.

* * *

St. Louis is going right ahead with her preparations for the biggest show on earth in 1903. It is to be hoped that the great loss sustained by the Buffalo Exposition will serve as an object lesson for the powers that be behind the St. Louis affair. The Pan-Handle show, it is said, lost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. The loss was not due to the fact that the exposition was not attractive, nor that the railroads did not make low enough rates for the traveling public. It was simply due to the fact that the management did not do the right kind of advertising. The reader may be surprised at this statement when he thinks of the immense amount of money expended by the Pan-Handle people in advertising their exposition. Thousands and thousands of dollars were lavishly expended in issuing buttons, folders and like souvenirs, but the real, paying class of advertising was overlooked. We refer to the newspapers and magazines. It is admitted by every man who knows anything about the promulgation of publicity that if the Buffalo management had taken the enormous sum of money spent in the souvenirs which were scattered broadcast throughout the country and placed it in straight, legitimate, cash advertising in the press of the United States, they would now be congratulating each other on the success of the show, instead of counting up the total loss of \$3,000,000. It has long since been demonstrated that the best way to reach the people of this country is through the press. When a man has something to advertise he generally finds that he can do it more cheaply and more effectively through the columns of the newspapers and magazines than through the dis-

semination of literature and trinkets. The former is hardly ever read, and the latter generally found in the possession of messenger boys. The press of this country was exceptionally generous to the Buffalo management for some time. Columns and pages of free notices were printed without one cent in return for the same. Finally this was stopped, and with it the success of the Pan-Handle went glimmering. During the last few weeks of the exposition the Buffalo management decided to try a little cash advertising. For some time before New York Day the Gotham dailies were given a few hundred dollars apiece for display space. As a natural result New York Day was one of the biggest, if not the biggest, days in the history of the exposition. If the Pan-Handle people had started this advertising campaign from the first, spending money for advertising space instead of tinted buttons and miniature frying pans, the Buffalo Exposition of 1901 would have been as successful financially as it was from an artistic point of view. And now it is up to St. Louis. The Missourians have no excuse for making the same fatal mistake as the Buffaloans. They have already inaugurated a vigorous campaign of newspaper correspondence; when the time comes let them appropriate a certain sum of money for advertising in the leading newspapers and magazines of this country and the good results are sure to follow. "A word to the wise," etc.

* * *

Mr. Robertson Howard, Jr., whose story, "The Officer Who Couldn't Choose," is published in this issue, is a young man who has seen a great deal of army life both in the barracks and on "the line." Among his friends he counts many officers who have attained fame in the last three years of war and in fighting the Indians in the old days. He has lived with the troops both in garrison and in the field. He is equally at home in a cavalry camp, on the plains or at an artillery fort on the Atlantic coast. Although he has so far confined himself to writing army stories of the far West, he knows something of the staff officers' life at Washington, and has visited at navy yards and on board the war vessels. Mr. Howard's great-grandfather, Gen. John Eager Howard of Maryland, was one of the first major generals ever appointed to the regular army, and he won his appointment by long and successful service as a colonel and later as a general in the War of the Revolution, being in command of the American army when it defeated the British in the battle of Kings Mountain. Many of Mr. Howard's people have been officers of the navy and army, and he has at present no less than five cousins serving as officers in the navy and two as officers in the army. Mr. Howard was born in Howard County, Maryland, in 1877, and since that time he has seen life in its different phases in many parts of the country. Besides his fiction work Mr. Howard has been an active newspaper writer for several years. He has worked on the *Washington Post*, *New York Journal*, *St. Paul Dispatch*, *St. Paul Globe* and the *Boston Transcript*. He is at present engaged in writing a series of articles entitled "The New Army" for the *Boston Transcript*. The editor is pleased to announce that THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE has engaged Mr. Howard to write a series of stories of army life, which will appear exclusively in this publication, beginning with this issue.

* * *

A United States engineer has made a report that the dams now being built between St. Paul and Minneapolis under the supervision of Capt. Powell of the United States Army will be absolutely useless. He bases his statement on the fact that the locks and dams will not make the river navigable for boats drawing more than three or four inches of water. Capt. Powell states that the river will be navigable for boats drawing even as much as eighteen and twenty inches of water. The statement that Minneapolis will never be the head of navigation has just been published in the papers throughout the country and is causing a great deal of consternation everywhere except at Minneapolis. Capt. Powell is going on with his work as usual and is confident that in two years, or even less time, large boats will be carrying cargoes to Minneapolis. So far as the statement that the Mississippi River will never be navigable between St. Paul and Minneapolis goes, it is just as sure to be in future days

a great canal as it is true that boats go up the Nile to Khartoom or from Manchester to the sea. This great canal that reaches from Minneapolis to New Orleans is destined to become the greatest of all internal waterways. More great cities stand upon its banks and more country is tributary to it than any known stream in the world. The engineer who made such a report is evidently under the impression that the locks and dams now building are a local affair. In this conclusion he is very greatly mistaken. The construction of these locks and dams directly affects every city from Minneapolis to New Orleans, not to mention those cities standing upon the shores of streams tributary to the Mississippi, such as the Ohio and the Missouri. It is a national work, the importance of which has never been realized, even by the promoters of the scheme.

The engineer whose report has been so gratuitously spread over the country is about on a par with those people who think that by holding a meeting they can abolish wars. He evidently thinks that an unfavorable report can change the destiny of half a nation. Two years from now, when boats are sailing up to the wharves of Minneapolis with cargoes they have carried from New Orleans or Pittsburg, he will perhaps realize his mistake. A board of United States army engineers a few years ago met and reported favorably upon the river being navigable between St. Paul and Minneapolis, if the series of locks and dams now being constructed were put in place. Army engineers have done all of the great engineering work in the United States. They have built the largest bridges and the strongest sea walls. They are not often mistaken when it comes down to an engineering problem.



A conspicuous example of St. Paul enterprise in the manufacturing department of trade and commerce is seen in the immense plant of Foot, Schulze & Company at the corner of Third and Wacouta Streets, St. Paul. Like everything else in the Great Northwest, the business of this company is conducted on a large scale. Big men are at the head of it, and big results have followed as a matter of course.

It was not so very long ago when Eastern shoe factories laughed at the notion that there would be any competition in this territory by the establishment of Northwestern shoe houses. In less than a quarter of a century Foot, Schulze & Company have gradually built up a business which is now selling Minnesota footwear in many states in the Union.

A long and quick stride, isn't it? And why has this firm been so successful? Because when the name of Foot, Schulze & Company is stamped on a pair of shoes it means that the footwear is the best that skill, long experience and established reputation can produce. All Foot, Schulze & Company shoes are made with the utmost care. Only the best workmen are employed—only the choicest materials are provided.

The products of Foot, Schulze & Company are as varied as they are superior. There is a large constituency to supply, and the needs of this constituency are widely different. Out of this factory any boot and shoe dealer can stock his store complete. Fine shoes for men, elegant footwear for women, and neat and durable children's shoes are made. The company also makes a specialty of heavier and stronger boots and shoes for farmers, miners and lumbermen, and these goods are famous throughout the West and even in far-off Alaska.

A perfectly equipped factory, a wide reputation for turning out only the best, a growing trade are the elements of prosperity which greet Foot, Schulze & Company this season.



The Critic



In *The Marrow of Tradition* Charles W. Chesnutt has far outstripped his earlier successes. He has written a Southern story of the present day that will recall at many points *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, so great is its dramatic intensity, and so strong its appeal to popular sympathies. Mr. Chesnutt's description of the Southern life and peoples is very graphic and his dialect perfect. In his latest book the author of *The House Behind the Cedars* has written a strong story that will without doubt enjoy widespread popularity—it deserves it. Houghton, Mifflin & Company are the publishers, and the book sells for \$1.50.

* * *

The MacMillan Company of New York have just published the third edition of Hamilton Wright Mabie's *William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist and Man*. Mr. Mabie certainly needs no introduction to the book-lovers of this country. We are most all of us familiar with his *My Study Fire*, *Under the Trees and Elsewhere* and *The Life of the Spirit*. His long study of Shakespeare's works and life made him especially fit for the task he undertook. His work on William Shakespeare is by far the best of its kind and should be in the library of all of Shakespeare's admirers as well as the many friends of Mr. Mabie. The book costs \$2.00.

* * *

Albert G. Clarke, Jr., a New York newspaper man whose articles in the New York *Sun* have attained surprising popularity, is the author of a book of thirteen tales called *The Arickaree Treasure*, published by the Abbey Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. Montana is a unique Commonwealth. It has produced United States Senators who have "treated" the whole State to champagne and cigars and who think it a mere nothing to talk a River and Harbor bill to death. It has a millionaire who, financially speaking, thriflily corks up for 364 days in the year, and then lets things go with a bang on the 365th. And its poorest man may hesitate for a moment, perhaps, between buying a fifteen-cent meal or a drink. But the result is inevitable. He will buy the drink. It has more so-called "characters," in fact, than any other State in the Union. And a number of these are described in the thirteen tales presented in this book. The humor contained in the story called "That Sun River Stampede" is of itself worth the price of a volume; or for that matter so, too, is the laughable description of Harrup's *tremens* in the story of his search for the big sapphire. Then there is a double denouement—two stories in one—in the tale entitled "Tis An Ill Wind." And the climax in "The Unprofessional Conduct of Dr. McCall" is startlingly unexpected and odd. The blasé reader in particular should read this book. *The Arickaree Treasure* sells for one dollar. It's worth it.

* * *

A comparatively new field of fiction has been discovered by Merwin-Webster, the author of *Calumet "K."* whose *A Message to Garcia* created instantaneous success. The building of a grain elevator in the face of difficulties which would baffle nine men out of ten, and the falling in love of the builder, and you have the plot of *Calumet "K."* The book is strong; the characters are strong; the moral is stronger—that success waits the man who sees that his employer's interest is his own. The hero in *Calumet "K."* is a man who can carry a message to Garcia; a man for whom difficulties are an incentive. *Calumet "K."* is interesting as a novel and valuable as a gift to a young man with his career in front of him. It will show him what grit and loyalty can do in the face of tremendous opposition. The MacMillan Company of New York are the publishers. The price of the book is \$1.50.

* * *

George F. Cram, who is well known as a successful map publisher, evidently does not spend all of his time in broadening the geographical knowledge of the public through his excellent

maps. Mr. Cram is also an author, and a good author, at that. He has written a spirited romance of the time of the Crusades entitled *Minette, A Story of the First Crusade*, which comes from the press of John W. Iliff & Company, Chicago. That Mr. Cram has made a careful study of the Crusades is evident from his striking delineation of the characters of that period. In *Minette* he has limited himself to the history of the first and most important of those struggles, ending with the capture of the Holy City from the Saracens, at the very close of the eleventh century. Through the romance is carried the thread of a charming love story, woven with much delicacy. Mr. Cram is to be congratulated on the assured success of his very interesting and charming book. The book is handsomely bound in cloth with an emblematic cover design in gold, white, red and black. Its price is \$1.50.

* * *

Ever since Mr. Seton-Thompson introduced to the public his group of irresistible animal friends there has been a growing desire on the part of his many readers to see more of his clever pictures and stories of wild animals. His latest book, *Lives of the Hunted*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York, has added new laurels to his already far-reaching fame as an author and artist. *Lives of the Hunted* is by all means his best work, and a book that will instantly appeal to the hearts of the thousands who have already become friends of the artist-author through his tales. This latest effort of Mr. Seton-Thompson contains "a true account of the doings of five quadrupeds and three birds and, in elucidation of the same, over two hundred drawings by the author." The book is simply dedicated "To the preservation of our wild creatures." The stories in *Lives of the Hunted* are: "Krag, a Kootenay Ram;" "A Street Troubadour, being the Adventures of a Cock Sparrow;" "Johnny Bear;" "The Mother Teal and the Overland Route;"



ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON, THE EMINENT NATURALIST AND AUTHOR-ARTIST.

Mr. Seton-Thompson has made a special study of the wild animals of the West, which has resulted in his latest work, "Lives of the Hunted." "Chink, the Development of a Pup;" "The Kangaroo Rat;" "Tito, the Story of the Coyote that Learned How;" and "Why the Chickadee Goes Crazy Once a Year." The price of the book is \$1.75.

Glimpses of Western Life

A FEW FUNNY THINGS.

Col. J. T. Blakiston, who is one of the owners of the Cleopatra mine, was on the east-bound Northern Pacific train a few months ago. A well-built man, with iron-gray beard and steel-gray eye, shared his seat, and shortly they engaged in conversation. Col. Blakiston remarked that he was going over to the Swauk mining district in Washington, and the stranger remarked that that was his country.

"Yes," remarked the Colonel, "It is very probable then, my dear sir, that you are acquainted with Jim Donahue, whom I

town in Idaho not long ago. Indiscreet "Poor dog Tray" has a worthy follower in poor dog Bob, an innocent yet active participant in a street fight between a humorous cowboy and an indignant citizen.

The cowboy rode into the small town of Denver, one quiet winter morning, and, tying his pony to a post, proceeded to join a group of citizens on the postoffice porch who were engaged in an animated political argument. The cowboy, of course, delivered himself of his views on the matter, and in such a decided manner as to anger one of the men, who answered with a



SOME TYPES OF NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., BRAVES.

knew a number of years ago. When last I heard of him he was at Peshastin. How is Donahue getting along?"

"Donahue's dead," was the reply.

"Donahue dead? Indeed, that is sad news. What was the cause of his death?"

"I shot him," coolly replied the stranger.

A COWBOY'S QUEER WEAPON.

Mr. R. Ross Arnold, of Grangeville, Idaho, writes this magazine that the old story of being caught in bad company and having to suffer the consequences was well illustrated in a small

stinging rebuke, and ordered him to mind his own business.

The cowboy, quick to resent the insult, replied with equal vigor, whereupon the citizen assumed a most threatening attitude. At this juncture Bob came trotting along, stopped close to the cowboy, and gazed around utterly oblivious of the gathering storm.

It was his misfortune to have a long, shaggy tail, which he always carried proudly erect; and it seemed to be a very interesting tail at this juncture.

Invectives were flying fast and furious between the two men,

when the citizen, losing his temper, struck a ponderous blow at his opponent, who easily avoided it by stepping to one side.

Glancing down, at this instant, the cowboy espied Bob anear with his magnificent tail in easy reach, and a sudden idea struck him. Seizing the unfortunate dog by his long appendage, the cowboy lifted him from the porch, and, whirling poor Bob around his head once or twice with terrific rapidity, struck the astounded citizen a terrible blow and knocked him off the porch, sending him sprawling his full length on the ground.

Still using the dog as he would have used a sand-bag, the cowboy rushed upon his opponent before he could rise, and dealt him several additional blows with the dog before the excited bystanders could intervene.

The citizen was not badly hurt, but as he arose to his feet a sickly grin spread itself over his face, while the street rang with the laughter of the crowd as the ludicrous part of the incident struck them.

The astonished Bob, too surprised to utter a sound during his revolutions in the air, now uttered a disgusted howl and ran yelping under the nearest building. He remained there several days, and now steers clear of every crowd in the street, whether it be large or small.

A WITTY WESTERN EDITOR.

WAY out in Montana is a man who runs a paper known as the *Red Lodge Picket*. This man's name is Walter Alderson. We do not know Editor Alderson personally, but we do know him through his bright editorials in the *Picket*—editorials that would reflect credit on the Washington (D. C.) *Post*, a paper that has the reputation of paying lavish salaries for the most famous editorial writers in the world. Following are a few "snap-shots" taken at random from a recent issue of Mr. Alderson's paper; and the reader is left to judge for himself if all the humor and smartness is confined to the East:

"The cigar trust's \$60,000,000 capital is not expected to go up in smoke. This is to be considered as a puff."

"Happiness is the juice of joy. The trouble is that too many times the juice is diluted with the water of sorrow."

"The inventor of the gold brick swindle died penniless the other day. Thus is the ingratitude of republics and the laxness of the patent laws exemplified."

"Some people are hard to understand. First they go crazy over Lieutenant Hobson, whose kisses are as the sands of the sea shore, then they rave over Prof. Algic Crook, whose kisses are like the oasis in a sandy desert."

"To roast a lobster was formerly considered the best way to dispose of him. Now it seems best to fire him."

"Japan has had a panic. She is steadily marching along in her path to the highway of civilization."

"The successful man gets the flowers, while the unsuccessful one gets the thistles. The flowers are a reward to effort, while the thistles are an incentive to labor."

"Some men labor harder to perpetrate a barefaced swindle and thus break into the penitentiary than they would have to labor to finance a great trust."

"The only thing besides the army mule made to be licked is the postage stamp, and like the army mule it should be licked well before using. The simile stops there, for the stamp can be licked but once, while the oftener the mule is licked the less it sticks."

"The difference between J. Pierpont Morgan and an eminently successful bank robber is simply a matter of spelling. One steals a great deal, and the other makes a great deal in steel."

HE HAD THE "DOUGH."

Arthur J. Pegler tells in the Minneapolis *Tribune* how one of the best known surgeons in that city recently found awaiting him, when he arrived at his office, a diminutive boy whom he at once recognized as his regular "newsy." The doctor is in the habit of buying papers from this lad about four nights out of six as he leaves the Dayton building for home.

The boy waited a long time for his audience, but at last he got it. Ushered into the inner sanctum, he stood, hat in hand, gazing curiously at the rows of instruments in the glass case.

"Well," said the surgeon, "what can I do for you?"

"Say, Doc," began the little fellow; "how much does it cost to fix a bum leg?"

"Eh? Why—er—that depends on what's the matter with the leg," responded the doctor. "Your leg's all right, isn't it?" he added, half jokingly.

"Sure," said the youngster; "it's me kid brudder wots got de bum leg, see? Say, I'd like fer t' have yer look at me brudder's leg, an' see if der's any way to put de kid right."

The surgeon's time is valuable, also he has innumerable calls upon his charity; but, somehow, the earnestness of this little street vender appealed to him. He made the lad promise to bring his brother up to the office next day. It proved a case involving a rather serious surgical operation, but one which would probably be successful. It could only be properly handled by sending the boy to a hospital. The doctor offered to perform the operation if his patient would go to the City Hospital.

"Wot's de price?" inquired the elder brother in a business-like tone.

"Well," said the surgeon, somewhat nettled, "I ordinarily charge \$150 for such an operation."

"Go ahead an' do de work," responded the kid joyfully. "I'll take de kid down meself, dis afternoon."

The conversation above recorded occurred eight weeks ago. Some days since the former cripple was discharged, cured. He may have to use crutches for a month, perhaps, but after that he will be in possession of two good legs.

Yesterday afternoon, when the surgeon entered the office, he found the newsboy awaiting him. As before, he waited nearly an hour for his chance.

"What's the matter this time?" said the doctor, as the boy walked in.

"Want fer to pay me bill," blurted the youth; "here's de dough," and, to the doctor's profound astonishment, he produced a roll of grimy bills that totaled exactly \$150. Then he sat back in a chair and swung his feet clear of the floor, a living picture of self-satisfaction.

"Yer done a good job," he said, "an' der ain't no kick on de price, see?"

"Where did you get all that money?" inquired the surgeon, somewhat suspiciously.

"Dis don't break me," retorted the lad, contemptuously. "I got t'ree hundrit in de bank."

The surgeon refused for some time to accept anything for his work, but the boy insisted so strenuously that he at last compromised by taking half his fee and giving a receipt in full.

SHE WANTED A HAND.

The *Pioneer-Times* of Deadwood (Black Hills, S. D.) says that a sensation bordering on consternation was witnessed at one of the poker games in Deadwood one night recently, when a woman entered the room, leading two small children, and took a seat at the table where the game was in progress.

"Sit down," the woman commanded to the children, as she provided them with chairs; "we are going to stay with papa tonight."

The woman's husband looked nervous, and it was plain that he was not proud that he was there.

"I'm going home in just a minute," he said, as he waited for the deal. He had all his chips in a jack-pot, and it was about to be opened. But his wife was not to be put off. She had a seat at the table, and she intimated that she had as much right there as the husband.

The jack-pot was opened, and the woman's husband, failing to hold the high hand, another man took all his chips. He started to get up, and said:

"Come on; we will go home."

"Oh, no; I'm going to take a hand in this game myself," asserted the wife. "You've been spending your money down here and having your fun, and I guess it's my turn to have a little fun now," and she remained in her chair.

The husband coaxed, and almost threatened, but she was obstinate. Finally, after she thought she had humiliated him sufficiently, she left the poker-table and led the children out, following the husband. Those who witnessed the incident looked relieved, and the poker game was allowed to proceed.

The Auto-biography of a Coin

D. J. Mahoney, teller in the Duluth American Exchange Bank, heard a very remarkable conversation at the bank late one evening recently, says the Duluth *News-Tribune*. He was sitting in one of the offices fronting on Superior Street watching the people passing up and down. The clock in the high school tower tolled the hour of eleven and Mr. Mahoney resolved to retire at once. But he was in a delicious reverie and disliked to stir. Suddenly he heard a rather curious noise back toward the wilderness of brass railings and wicker work in the interior of the bank. He turned, and what he saw astonished him. Two twenty dollar gold pieces were rolling slowly along side by side on the polished counters. Mr. Mahoney held his breath for fear that the extraordinary phenomenon would vanish before his very eyes.

"Actually seem to be taking a stroll," thought Mr. Mahoney. "And what's more they seem to be engaged in conversation."

One of the gold pieces was worn and faded. The other was bright and glittered in the rays of electric light which were shot through the windows from the arc lamp on the corner of Third Avenue West. The old coin was enveloped in that cloak of well bred reserve which comes of long contact with the world. It appeared to feel a languid interest in the new double eagle because of its newness and inexperience. There was a freshness and charm about the bright countenance of the newly minted one that attracted the old timer. The veteran coin at last leaned up against the automatic adding machine and the youthful companion leaned on the pen rack. It was plain they were in for a visit. Mr. Mahoney leaned forward to catch every word.

"You must have seen a great deal of the world in your time," ventured the new coin in a respectful tone.

"Yes, that is true," was the very civil reply, uttered not without a trace of loftiness and superiority of manner. The veteran began to look reminiscent.

"I would like to hear some of your experiences," ventured the inexperienced one timidly.

"My history is a long one, but I will relate some of the more important features of my experience for your benefit. I may drop some hints that will be of value to you in your career, which is about to begin. I have witnessed much that was good, much that was bad and much that was simply sorrowful. In all conditions of human experience I have played a part at one time or another. I presume that you are too young yet to be aware that we are referred to as the root of all evil."

"Indeed. I was aware of that," exclaimed the handsome new coin with surprise and dismay. "But then I am new, having but lately come from the Klondike, a very isolated place. I am pained to learn that we are regarded in such a bad light. I had an idea we were very desirable and highly respectable. Men endure much to get hold of me in the country from whence I recently came.

"You have heaps to learn, my young friend," said the wise one, in a kindly indulgent tone. "I was first paid out to a sailor in New York a great many years ago. He had just returned from a long voyage and that evening he was knocked down and robbed. The thieves called us 'yellow boys,' 'shiners,' 'swag' and other vulgar names as they rifled the sailor's pockets. I was much frightened at the assault and profoundly shocked at the disrespectful names that were applied to myself and companions. The thieves were caught and myself and companions were turned into court and given back to the sailor. Later the man bought a drink for the officers who had assisted in catching the robbers and I was turned over in payment. The next day I was paid to a grocer and the grocer that evening gave me, along with some vulgar paper money, to his clerk for his month's salary. Now, while I think of it, let me urge you never to forget your exclusiveness. Never lose your dignity in the presence of paper money or silver. Our family is pretty near the whole thing in the exclusiveness game."

"The grocer's clerk was one of those chaps that are studying

a system to beat roulette and I went into a gambling house till I was won in a few days by a man who carried me to San Francisco. He was a professional gambler and I was in his possession some time. Then, for many weeks, I was handed back and forth among the gamblers and their patrons. I soon became quite case hardened as a result of my associations. I was fascinated with the gilded bars and brilliantly lighted gambling dens. I was no longer shocked when referred to as a 'yellow boy.' I quite forgot that there was anything in the world to do except purchase expensive cigars, loud clothes, wine, etc., and to be gambled for. One day I drifted into the till of a clothing merchant. I was just beginning to get lonesome when a little weazened man asked the cashier for \$20 worth of small change and she handed me over to him and took the chicken feed. The old man's hand closed on me like a vise. He hurried away muttering words I could not understand. I soon learned that I was in possession of a miser. The gold coins in the miser's strong box welcomed me with much the same interest as prisoners greet a new addition to their numbers. Many of them had been in the box for more than twenty years. They were eager for news from the outside world. I told them such things as I thought would interest them, but my language was largely up-to-date slang, as a result of my late associates, and I had much difficulty in making them understand. I told my new found friends of the crime of '73, which caused so much merriment that the old miser hastily unlocked the box to see what the jingle and din was about.

"In a few weeks robbers carried the strong box away to Chicago and I was used to pay a hotel bill. I was handed to a gentleman next day who made his home in the hotel.

"I now come to the most pathetic incident in all my career. My new owner was a philanthropist. He and his wife did much work in the slums. They were wealthy and both were deeply interested. From sailor to thief, from thief to gambler, gambler to miser, and miser to philanthropist were startling changes. One day the man and his wife were dispensing charity in a poor quarter of Chicago when the former gave me to a poor, over-worked factory girl. The girl clasped me in her hand and ran to a little bed in the corner of the room, upon which lay her little sister, sick and dying for medicine, nourishment and warmth. The big sister smiled through her tears as she showed me to the sick one and told her of the medicine and good things I would buy and which would quickly restore her to health. The sick child reached out eagerly and took me in her hand. She fixed upon my blase countenance a look of mingled awe and wonder. One might have thought from the expression in her eyes that I were the sun and she was looking upon me for the first time. The pinched face lit up with a joy such as I have never since witnessed upon a human countenance. I have made many people happy in my time, but here was a gratitude that was a species of worship, and almost divine. The little sufferer turned me over and over with her weak, thin fingers and kept saying, 'Isn't it beautiful, (I was younger and handsomer then), and it will buy me medicine and I shall get well.' It had never entered into the head of the sick child that I would have to go away in order to get the needed supplies, and when the older sister tried to gently take me from her, she refused to give me up. I was the good magician that was to restore her to health, and she would not let me go out of her possession. The man who gave me to the older sister was one of the right sort. He said that I should remain in possession of the little patient and he at once provided funds for the supplies. The physician came and soon learned of the sick child's attachment for and faith in me. He was deeply interested. He gave instructions that I must not be taken from the child under any circumstances. I wondered what good I could do a sick child unless I paid the doctor or the druggist. But I learned that this was possible. The sick child played with me for hours. The fresh flowers which my former owner's wife sent every day were neglected by

the tiny patient for me. Her confidence in me reached sublime heights. The doctor said I was doing more good than the medicine. And then I knew I was doing a greater work than if I were clattering hourly in the busy marts of trade, for I was saving the sweet life of a child. She quite recovered and soon the older sister was taken sick and one day my little friend kissed me and told me I was all the money they had and her big sister must have medicine. And then I was off again on my travels. One of my fondest hopes is that I may meet the dear child again under happier circumstances.

"The good and the bad and the joyous and sorrowful have been strangely intermingled in my career. But don't be offended if anybody describes you as the root of all evil. They don't mean it, and it is not so."

"I thank you for your story," said the unsophisticated one. Just then Mr. Mahoney's right foot slipped from the chair in which he had rested it, and it struck the floor with a slam. The nocturnal meeting of the representatives of the gold bug aristocracy suddenly vanished, and before Mr. Mahoney could quite make out where they had concealed themselves, he woke up. The high school chimes rang out 12.

ALASKA'S QUARTZ MINES.

That the auriferous sands and gravels of Alaska will continue to yield gold with a value of millions of dollars for many years, and that new placer fields will be discovered there is every reason to believe, says the *Mining Press*. But following the history of other gold bearing regions, the placer output must diminish as the deposits are cleaned up, and the time will come when placer mining in Alaska will have reached the stage which has been passed by older gold mining sections.

New discoveries will then be infrequent and the sources of the placer gold will be discovered, for they will be sought for not as now in a desultory way by men whose adventurous spirits surpass their knowledge of mining or of prospecting in a practical way.

The same class of hardy prospectors who discovered the ledges in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona and other mining states and territories, when the placers offer no more promise of riches, will, with that ever restless, untiring spirit, providentially inseparable from the Western prospector, seek for the ledges which their intuitive knowledge of mining unerringly leads them to believe exist, for, notwithstanding the fact that explorations around the placer mines of Alaska have been made for hundreds of miles in all directions with little success in the finding of gold bearing quartz, and though in direct conflict with the opinion of scientific men who declare that the placer gold of Alaska is simply of a glacial origin, transported from great distances, we hazard the opinion that not only gold bearing lodes, but lodes of exceeding richness exist in the vicinities of the placer deposits of the North.

That the glacial period was largely responsible for the deposition of the gold in the sands and gravels we are ready to admit, but the same glaciers which moved over the vast northern territory in their progress to the sea and carried with them rocks, sand, gravel, metal and all that lay in their paths, depositing as they moved, great boulders and tons of rock, debris and gravel, and gold torn or swept from the lodes over which they passed, also buried the lodes to various depths. Blind ledges must be sought for in Alaska. Many of the great mines of Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado were covered ledges with nothing to indicate their existence on the surface before their discovery, and even where barren quartz has cropped on the surface, below was often found rich gold bearing ore.

The extent of the placers in Alaska and the heavy depositions of gold lead us to believe that the yet undiscovered quartz mines of Alaska will astonish the world because of their wonderful wealth when found.

HOW COUNTRY BOYS SUCCEED.

The manager of the New York Street Railway, writing in *Saturday Evening Post* on why country boys succeed in cities, says: Why is it that ninety-five per cent of the men who achieve

the great successes in our city are country boys—young chaps fresh from the farm or the little country towns? It is because they have no opportunity for social relaxation when they get to the big city. They have no social ties. Nobody knows them and they know nobody. Nobody cares for them. They strike the big town, get a job somewhere at any figure, and settle down to solitary life in a boarding-house. Their income will warrant only the renting of a small, cheerless room, generally a hall room, without any fire and precious little light. Existence in this sort of a room is not very rosy, and the young fellow is only too glad to spend his evenings in the well-warmed, well-lighted office, if he is employed in an office, or in the library, lecture or reading room, if he is employed in a shop that closes down at six. So he puts every spare moment that he has into work. After a while there grows out of this necessity a habit, and when better times come and he can afford a brighter and cheerier room, the habit of work is so thoroughly formed in him that he perseveres in it after the immediate necessity is past. He has formed no tastes for parties that keep him out until two or three or four o'clock in the morning, and which unfit him for business next day. If he goes to the theater now and then, his life has been formed on such regular lines that he goes to bed immediately after, and gets a good night's rest. He has formed no connections that take him out for late suppers afterward, and keep him out until all hours.

The city boy, on the other hand, going into business, continues his close relations with the people with whom he has grown up. He knows all the boys and girls in his neighborhood, and joins in their entertainments after his working hours. His spare time, instead of being given up to work or study, is given up to social distractions.

This is why such an unusually large percentage of country boys succeed in competition with the city boy in getting to the top. The outdoor life they have led has given them a good frame to work on, and the lack of opportunity for keeping late hours preserves the full strength of this frame. With such conditions the city boy can rarely compete.

AMERICA'S WILD RICE CROP.

In early days the extension of the fur trade in a territory unsurpassed for richness in pelts was actually made practicable by the wild rice, which furnished a wholesome support for traders and hunters. Pike, the explorer, in 1805, described the fort of the Northwest Company at Leech Lake as stored with large quantities of the grain, 500 bushels of which were put away in a loft over the trading room. Employees of the company depended on it chiefly for food, buying it from the savages at an average price of \$1.50 a bushel.

At the present time white people in the neighborhood of all the reservations in Wisconsin and Minnesota are very fond of wild rice, which is commonly offered for sale in the towns. Charles C. Oppel, a produce dealer of Duluth, states that he handles from one to two tons of it every season. "Most of the cruisers, explorers, and homesteaders take it out into the woods with them," he says, "and they claim that it is better than tame rice, because it does not take so long to prepare." It is largely consumed in lumber camps in the region where it grows.

The wild rice that comes to market in this way is all of it gathered by the Indians, the work of harvesting and preparing the grain being performed almost entirely by the women.

Wild rice is more nutritious than any of our common cereals, such as wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, and ordinary rice. It is richer in starch and sugar than any of these, and contains more of the stuff that makes muscle and blood. The freshly gathered seeds may be cooked by simply pouring boiling water over them, but the parched grain requires half an hour's cooking, and the fire-cured a full hour. It swells like the Southern rice, a single coffee-cupful of the dry kernels furnishing an ample meal for two Indians, or sufficient breakfast food for eight or ten persons. It is especially wholesome for breakfast, served with sugar and cream.

If it could be cultivated with any certainty, wild rice would long ago have become a staple for the white population. Unfortunately, however, no method has been found whereby regular and satisfactory crops can be insured.—*Pearson's Magazine*.



A VIEW OF STANLEY, WISCONSIN, SHOWING THE

A PEN SKETCH OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY

AN

Although much of the wonderful progress made in Northern Wisconsin during the past decade has been duly recorded in the pages of this magazine, it seems almost impossible to keep even pace with the rapid march of events. The change from broad forests to all the comforts and advantages of modern civilization has not been gradual; it has been made so quickly that one can only marvel at it. A few years ago all this vast tract of country was a wilderness; today it is the home of populous cities, thriving villages, and thousands of successful agriculturists. Following the log-cutters and the saw-mills came merchants and farmers—the latter to till the rich lands cleared by the ax of the lumberman, the former to erect stores and to supply the wants of a fast-growing population. This transformation was not effected in a day, to be sure, but it has nevertheless been marvelous. Wisconsin's development during these latter years of the century is something to be proud of. Its northern domain, especially, has taken giant strides toward greatness, yet it is only in its infancy.

Among the counties in the northwestern part of the state that have made greatest progress is Chippewa, and among the towns that have grown in wealth, population and importance is Stanley, in the southeastern part of the county. Incorporated under a city charter, Stanley is on the main line of the Wisconsin Central Railway, has a population of about 3,000, and is three counties directly east of Stillwater, Minnesota. The site is admirable. Natural drainage is provided, shade is in abundance, the water is pure and in sufficient quantity for all purposes, the climate can not be surpassed for healthfulness, and the scenic and country surroundings are never to be wearied of.

Visit the town in early morning or at close of day, when the doors of the big mills and factories open to their numerous employes, and you will fancy yourself in a place of ten thousand inhabitants. The streets are then thronged with workers—going to or coming from their daily toil. It is estimated that ninety per cent of the population belong to the laboring class—that is to say, to heads of families or to young men who are employed at the busy manufacturing plants. It is here that the great saw mills of the Northwestern Lumber Company are located. They run night and day, and can saw 300,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours, or 7,200,000 feet per month, or 86,400,000 feet a year. Here, too, is the big tannery plant of the United States Leather Company, which represents an investment exceeding half a million of dollars. The Stanley Manufacturing Company is another important enterprise, and still the list is not ended. These mills and factories pay out \$500,000 in wages every year. They receive twelve thousand

carloads of freight annually, and ship 3,500 carloads of manufactured products—the value of which is \$2,500,000. Forty million feet of logs are sawed up in Stanley every year, and three thousand cords of bolts are sawed into heading. In the tannery some fifty thousand hides are made into 100,000 sides of sole-leather every twelve months, and in the tobacco plants over 150,000 cigars are manufactured yearly.

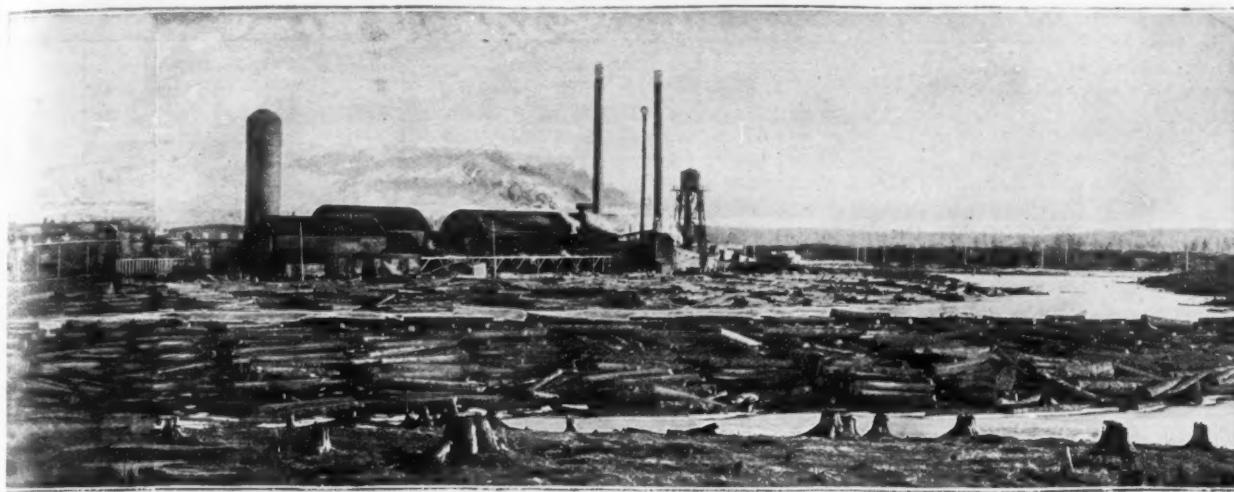
While on this subject we may as well remark that Stanley has not reached the end of her industrial growth. One of these days it will be a junction town of greater importance than it is to-day; for other lines are looking that way, and when they come, other great industries will come with them. There are large tracts of all kinds of timber in the contiguous territory—especially hardwood timber, and ere many years this material will be better utilized than it now is. Stanley will have hardwood furniture factories, wagon-material factories, and a score of plants that will add to her wealth and population greatly.

The people of Stanley have formed what is known as "The Citizens' Association of Stanley," the sole object of which is to promote the industrial growth of the place, to assist in maintaining good government, healthful public sentiment, etc. Any one looking for a good location for a factory, or for a farm, or for any other opening in business life, should correspond with the secretary of this association before making a choice.

A large percentage of the people of Stanley own the places they live in, and their homes are neat and comfortable. Many of the residences are very handsome, and their well-kept grounds would hold their own with those of metropolitan cities. Downtown the stores, representing all branches of trade, are seen to carry well-assorted stocks of all kinds of merchandise.

STANLEY'S SURROUNDINGS.

Having said so much about the town itself, now let us see what sort of country lies back of it. No town can exist alone; it must have a country to draw upon. If you look over the length and breadth of Chippewa County, you will note that it is almost large enough for a commonwealth. Right next to Chippewa—just a stone's throw, so to speak, from Stanley, is Clark County, and a big portion of both these counties pays tribute to Stanley. The time was when the lumber industry outranked all others here, but that day is past. Now the greatest and most important industry is agriculture, and it is growing in magnitude every year. It is young yet, as a matter of course, but it has secured a firm foothold, and from now on it will make rapid progress. A few years ago there was a general impression that the cleared timber-lands of Northern Wisconsin were not good for farm purposes, but there never was a worse mistake



THE IMMENSE PLANT OF THE NORTHWESTERN LUMBER COMPANY.

Y AND STANLEY, WISCONSIN, By AUSTIN L. HALSTEAD

made. No better lands lie under the sun—none more productive, none more healthful. The surface is generally rolling. There are but few marshes and swamps, and none that cannot be worked to some good purpose. The soil has been enriched by centuries of forest mold. It needs no compost. Crop failures are unknown. Soil and climate together make perfect conditions for nearly all kinds of crops. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, potatoes, the earlier varieties of corn, hay, and all root products thrive as well as they do in any part of the Union, and far better than in most sections thereof. It is said that the potatoes raised in the vicinity of Stanley are the best in the world. They are large, smooth, dry, mealy, and command a premium in the markets of Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities. "Wisconsin Seed Potatoes" are known everywhere. Oats grow to perfection, never weighing less than thirty-five pounds per struck bushel, and frequently going as high as forty pounds. The straw rarely rusts, and makes a nutritious food for live stock. Other grains do equally well, the rich soil, the copious moisture, and the genial sun all combining to bring about early maturity and bountiful harvests.

So far as garden vegetables are concerned, no finer quality, no larger yields can be produced anywhere. They require little labor, and they possess the richest possible flavor. A reliable authority makes the statement that he has seen rutabagas so big that it was impossible to get seven of them into a bushel basket. Beets frequently measure three feet in length by eight inches in diameter—perfectly sound, sweet, and juicy, such as make the best of feed for cattle. Squashes are raised that weigh from eight to sixty pounds; pumpkins from fifteen pounds to 100 pounds; and cabbages—all the way up to forty pounds per single head. Onions mature nicely, give a good yield, and are of excellent quality. Of sugar-beets it can be said that the state authorities, after a careful analysis two years ago, found that the beets raised in this section compared very favorably in saccharine quality with those grown in any other parts of Wisconsin. Aside from grains and hay and vegetables are the small fruits, which all do well here. Red and black raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, gooseberries, strawberries, etc., grow wild along every roadside. Apples do fairly well and so do other small fruits.

Nor must we omit the dairy interests of the country. All kinds of grasses do well. Good grasses and hay seem to be natural products of the soil. Whoever settles on these rich lands can raise stock and make butter and cheese from the very outset. The many streams, the pure, spring-fed lakes, and the absolutely healthful climate make Chippewa County a natural dairy and

live-stock region, where success is assured past all doubt. Disease among cattle, or among hogs, horses, and sheep, is seldom heard of. Sheep thrive in this climate.

Land, as a rule, is cheap, ranging in value from one dollar to three dollars an acre, and obtainable through the State Land Office at Madison. Lands can be bought from private parties on most reasonable terms.

In no other part of the country can one build up a home and become possessed of a fertile farmstead with a smaller outlay of capital or with less labor.

AN INDIAN AUTHOR.

Mr. J. O. Brant-Sero, a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, descended from Joseph Brant, the Great Captain of the Six Nations during the Border Wars of the Revolution, has himself considered the project of writing a book on the New York Indians. This fact appeared in a letter he wrote early in July to Francis W. Halsey, author of "The Old New York Frontier." Mr. Brant-Sero was, at the time, visiting England, having just returned from viewing the war in South Africa. Here is his letter:

"My Dear Mr. Halsey—I am extremely thankful to you for your letter of the 24th of May. "The Old New York Frontier" deserves to become very well circulated. The subject to which you have given so much study is one that has been sadly neglected. Doubtless there are many reasons for this neglect, but I, for one, will venture to hope that it will not be passed over any longer. I, as an Indian of the Mohawk Nation, have been approached and reproached over and over and over again about writing a book on the same subject which you have dealt with.

"I quite realize the responsibility of such an undertaking, and I fear my failure in the matter has been on the side of caution. Although I grew up in an atmosphere of boundless tales of folk lore and traditional histories of the past, there is a great barrier which I believe exists in all Indians, preventing me and others from giving to the world this knowledge gained from the lips of our aged people. Libraries and reading of a far-reaching kind will alone enable us to completely throw off that stoical reserve inherent in our nature.

"I should like to reach Canada during the royal tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. If my projects prove practical, I may have the honor of making your personal acquaintance much sooner than I had any thought of doing.

"Yours very truly,

"J. O. BRANT-SERO."



• • OPPORTUNITIES IN MANITOBA • •

BY FREDERIC LEIGH SEIXAS

Considerable attention has been attracted to the Red River Valley of Manitoba of late and there is a good reason for it. The name Red River Valley is a famous one to conjure with, but that is not all. For the past five years people have been flocking into the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota until, in those two states, land values have trebled since 1896, improved farms bringing from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre, while wild land is listed at from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per acre as far up as the international boundary line.

This summer a number of land firms in the United States purchased an immense tract in the Red River Valley in Manitoba, and by means of liberal advertising have called the attention of homeseekers in less favored localities to their quotations on land not far across the border. The figures given fix the price of land in Manitoba east of the Red River at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, while west of the river the prices range from \$8.00 to \$12.00. These lands lie close to railroads, a short distance from the Red River and directly between the international boundary and the City of Winnipeg.

The same conditions which tended to the wonderful development in Minnesota and Dakota, with the consequent appreciation of values, must at no very distant date come to the rich Manitoba country.

The question naturally arises: Why if this wild land is so good has it not been put under cultivation before? It must be remembered that in spite of the phenomenal development which has come to the Minnesota valley lands during that time, they were owned to a large extent by the Great Northern Railway until two or three years ago. The time had not then come for Minnesota and Dakota. It has now, and by the same token it has

come for Manitoba, where the average crop yield is as great as that in the valley further south in the States. From 1870, when Winnipeg was a trading post with 200 people, it has grown with wonderful strides to be a magnificent city of 50,000, and is destined to become one of the greatest cities in the central part of North America.

Much of the fertile lands to the south of Winnipeg have remained in their natural state for the following reason: When in the '70s—after the Riel Rebellion—settlers began to flock to Manitoba, the Dominion government granted to every halfbreed 240 acres of land in settlement of all claims. The leaders among the halfbreeds, believing that Fort Garry, as it was then called—now the City of Winnipeg—would become a great city, requested that the allotment be made from lands lying vacant around the fort. This was done and the rich lands were thus placed without the reach of the homesteader who was flocking in from the east, and who naturally went farther west to settle. When these lands were finally purchased they were secured from their halfbreed owners for almost nothing, and hence the very low price at which they are now placed on the market. This has already resulted in a substantial movement to this section, and, if the efforts of the land men are successful and the energetic and prosperous class of settlers who have made the Red River in Minnesota famous are interested in Manitoba, the possibilities will be found almost unlimited. Settlers in this section enjoy the advantages to be found in the States. The laws of Manitoba are very liberal; taxes are low, and there are schools and churches all over the land. The social advantages are as good as can be found in any farming community. The people are wide awake, energetic and well posted; the laws are excellent and rigidly enforced.



A MANITOBA RED RIVER VALLEY FARM IN THE MENNONITE RESERVE.

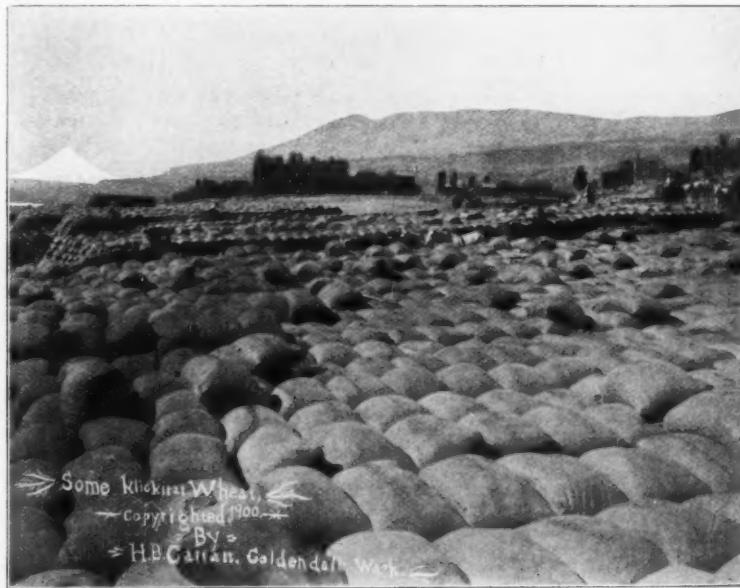
The climate of Manitoba—like the climate in other parts of the valley—is cold, but while it is cold it is very healthy, malaria and kindred diseases being unknown. The atmosphere is dry and clear and is conducive to the good health of both man and beast. Manitobans are as healthy as residents of any country in the world. The government has put in a very extensive drainage system throughout the territory, and all that is needed to make this one of the richest farming countries in this section of the country is the hand of the farmer.

The products of Manitoba are varied. The principal one is No. 1 hard wheat, as good as is raised anywhere in the world, which yields anywhere from eighteen to forty bushels to an average crop. Oats, barley, flax and rye are also sure and abundant crops. While Manitoba is essentially a grain growing country, it is also a dairying country, some of the very best dairy products coming therefrom. While the creamery interests are not as yet as well developed as in the United States, hundreds of dairy farmers operate cheese factories and dispose of from \$600 to \$1,500 worth of cheese each year. Manitoba produces all the vegetables which grow in Northern states. Potatoes are the staple crop, but other root crops do very well and the season is

danced until they were done dancing, and never surrendered their arms; and General Miles knows this, too. There were fifteen hundred Sioux, and General Miles had five thousand soldiers, but the Sioux did not surrender. Miles was diplomat enough to know that a battle would have been a battle of extermination for both sides. The Sioux nation has never been conquered and they consider themselves unconquerable today. They are proud, brave, courageous, and arrogant. They have always been, and always will be. Not only as a people, but individually, they are as brave as the typical old Romans. Talk about the Roman holding his hand in the fire until it burned off—why, there are lots of Sioux who would do the same thing today, for an object."

TROUBLES OF A G. M.

According to the Minneapolis *Journal*, the general manager of one of the Twin Cities' railroads is confident that he has material enough to make an interesting volume on "The Troubles of the Railroad Man." But all of his previous experience in dealing with railroad patrons was put in the shade by an occurrence of a few days ago.



SOME KLICKITAT WHEAT.

The Klickitat Valley in the State of Washington is famous for its wheat. The above picture, kindly loaned by *Agricultural Advertising*, gives some idea of the way the big output of Klickitat wheat is handled. The photograph was taken at Goldendale, Washington.

long enough for tomatoes, cabbages and like vegetables. Berries of the various sorts grow in abundance.

Under the customs tariff of the Canadian government all emigrant moveables necessary to the settler are admitted free of duty. In this category are included household furniture, wearing apparel, implements and tools of trade, horses, cattle and other live stock. One provision is made, namely: that no goods thus imported shall be sold in less than two years. Under existing treaty regulations between the United States and Canada, the Manitoba farmer can find as good markets as there are in the United States.

BRAVE SIOUX INDIANS.

"When you talk of personal courage, individual or racial," said Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota to an exchange, "let me say, do not overlook the Sioux Indians. They are the only people on the face of the earth who have never been conquered. They were never defeated by their aboriginal enemies, and they have never yet been coerced into submission by the army of this Republic. When they were ghost dancing a few years ago they

In answering a call through his private 'phone he found that he had an irate farmer to deal with at the other end.

"Is this the gen'ral manager?" twanged the voice of the indignant.

"It is," answered the manager.

"Where's my kaouw?" asked the farmer.

The general manager was put out in the first round, but he rallied. He asked the farmer to explain.

"Well, you see, I'm from Iowey. My wife, she wrote me t'other day that she'd shipped our cow Bess and fer me to meet the cow at the Minn'sota Transfer. I've waited here all day and there haint any Bess arrived yet. I asked your train dispatcher to find where Bess was and he said he wouldn't do any such thing."

"But hold on," yelled the general manager. "This is no bureau for the location of lost cows. Call up the general freight office. They will take care of you."

This brought another roar from the farmer. "I haint got time to monkey with any more of your understrappers," he yelled, "Gosh darn it! that kaouw's got to be milked."



Home Interests



A WOMAN SHOULD DRESS HER BEST AT HOME.

At home a woman should be guided in her manner of dressing by an even greater desire to please than elsewhere. Her husband may be the most unobservant of men, but he will know when she looks neat and attractive, with hair newly dressed, and some pretty arrangement about the bodice of her gown. The practice of wearing soiled finery at home cannot be too strongly deprecated, observes a writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

WHEN SHALL HE LEAVE A CARD.

The young man who wishes to impress the family of the dearest girl with his knowledge of worldly wisdom, should remember that in case the young lady is not at home, it is bad form to leave his card, if any member of the household, other than a maid or butler, answers his ring. He should express his regret, and ask the mother, sister, or brother who has answered the bell, to say that he called, leaving his name but not his card. If a maid or butler answers the bell, he leaves a card.

COMPANIONSHIP OF FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

I'm sure that your father knows you love him, just as you take his affection for granted; but do you ever stop to think how little you have to say to him, day after day? writes Helen Watterson Moody in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. How often do you find yourself at his side on the piazza, or by the sitting-room fire, really talking to him with the vivacity and interest you show Gertrude's father, for example? Sometimes he seems to want to talk, and asks questions to draw you out, but you answer so indifferently and with so little desire to keep up the conversation that he feels rebuffed, and says no more. Do you know that he said to me on my last visit, when he spoke of you: "Amy is a good girl and a bright one; I wish I knew her better, but she doesn't seem to find her father very interesting?" And, dear, there was feeling in his voice. Now I know you have not had the slightest idea of this.

OLD-FASHIONED MEALS.

Many people who are constantly trying to concoct new and tempting dishes overstep the mark, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. People who eat large quantities of the various preserved foods are not always the strongest. The old-fashioned meal of roasted or boiled beef served up with its own juices, with two plain vegetables and a pudding, was far more wholesome than the eight-course-dinner which is served nowadays. Few people know the true flavor of potatoes or rice. In this country seasoning too often means salt and pepper only. People in the Eastern countries, especially the Turks, make most delightful stews and soups by using a combination of vegetables, cooking them slowly enough to draw out the flavor. Extracts and sauces prepared chemically, and mustard and horseradish, may be taken now and then, perhaps to advantage; but, as a rule, things of this kind should be avoided or used sparingly.

THE OPAL AS A LOVE TOKEN.

The opal is no longer considered of evil omen by those who are the best informed. It has become popular to believe that, instead of ill luck, the opal carries with it the best of luck, and happiness in its highest form. Indeed, it is now considered the token of mutual love, burning brightly in all the colors of the rainbow. It is the gift of lover to sweetheart, the symbol of an eternal devotion, and of so devoted a character as to show itself in constant and fiery flashes of beautiful color. To emphasize this romantic idea, the opal is now cut in the form of a heart, and the sentiment of a heart on fire with love is one which appeals to all lovers. This heart, when small enough, is set in a

ring; but Australian opals have recently been imported of sufficient size to permit of their being used in a simple gold frame as a pendant for the lorgnette chain. These opal hearts are also used for the centers of brooches.

THE PARLOR A PLACE OF WELCOME.

Every room in the house has a certain ethical value. For example, says the *Woman's Home Companion*, as the parlor is the room in which you entertain your guests, it should first of all express a warmth of hospitality. This welcome should be expressed in draperies, color effects, sunny window-seats, flowers, pictures, books, and all things that lend home atmosphere to the apartment.

Then there is an element of utility that must enter into a parlor. If you have elegant furniture that is too good to use, your guests will sit on the edge of your pink-satin chairs and wish themselves well out of it. The drawing-room of the English house contains all that is best in the house. It is library and music-room combined, and it is also the sitting-room. Our parlor is approaching more nearly to the idea of the English drawing-room, for it no longer is too good to be used.

DUTIES OF A GUEST.

In the ethical code governing the behavior of the guest, many points are contained. You may arrive a few days later than the invitation specifies, but you should not remain overtime. Even if you are coaxed to prolong your stay, a ready tact should make it clear that your presence is required at home or elsewhere. The guest who is regretted and missed is the popular guest. The guest at whose departure everyone draws a sigh of relief is the one who has made her hosts twice glad.

It is also a part of the ethical code that you should be on time at meals, not a minute late at one of them. No guest has a right to disregard the domestic schedule of events. Keep your things "picked up" and put in their proper places, and your room looking as well as your hostess usually keeps it. Put the pillow-shams on the bed, and do not stick pins in the best satin pincushion. Use your own comb and brush, and when you leave do not carry away the silver manicure-file nor the scissors by mistake, as some guests have a way of doing. Have your laundry-work done outside, if possible; if not permitted to do so, do not fail to remunerate the servants generously for the service. So says the *Woman's Home Companion*.

THE FINGER-NAILS.

The ugliest hands can be improved if a little careful attention be given to the nails. The paring of them is important; they should be brilliantly polished, and, of course, the appearance of the milk-white crescents is one of the chief features of a pretty finger-nail. The shape in which the nails are cut should depend to a certain extent on the shape of the finger-tips, but filbert-shaped nails are generally considered the most beautiful. Manicuring will do much to beautify the hands, and if but one hour a week is given up to the care of them, excellent results may be expected. Every day, after washing, the flesh at the base of the nail should be pressed back.

Lemon is one of the best mediums to use for removing stains from nails, and orange-wood sticks should be employed for cleaning the skin beneath the nails. Rough hands will be improved by being rubbed with a soaped nailbrush daily. Brittle nails need the application of a stiff toilet cream nightly.

After the nails have had their daily brush and clean, they should be polished with a chamois pad. Rouge powders are sold for the purpose of giving a pretty pink tinge to the nails. When these are used, they should be sprinkled over the nail before it is polished with the pad.

IRONING.

"No, I don't get very tired when I iron," said an experienced laundress to a lady who was expressing sympathy at her hard work. "At least it's only my arms and shoulders that get tired. I don't mind standing if I can have my own way. I always have a cushion for my feet when I stand at the ironing-board. It is made of a dozen thicknesses of old carpet-lining, covered with drugget. The lining is cut in squares, and very loosely tacked with long stitches. The drugget is cut of the required size, the edges are turned in and overhanded, then strong stitches are sewed through about every two inches over the surface of the cover. I have a little loop on two corners of the rug, and hang it up by both loops. In this way it does not curl up and get out of shape, as it would if it were hung up by one corner. I have another rug in front of my dish-washing table; indeed, there are a number of them around the

this' or 'My wife has gone there,' or 'My wife likes so-and-so,' has not a proper realization of the lady's importance, or the position she should occupy in his household. 'My wife,' indeed! Pouf! —In the next breath he speaks of 'my horse,' or 'my dog.' I'd like to have such a man for a husband a little while. I think I could teach him a few lessons that would be good for him. When a man has occasion to refer to the lady who lowered herself by accepting his ring at the altar, he should speak of her as 'Mrs. Smith,' or 'Mrs. Jones,' as the case may be. I'd like to hear my husband mention me as his wife! I think he would limit himself to just that once."

"And yet," said the little lady with the soft hazel eyes and the rather timid manner, "it seems to me that a man might do worse than speak of her as 'his wife.' When your husband was over at our house night before last, Mrs. Frithington, he and my husband played parlor golf, and I happened to be in an ad-



ONE OF THE CHARMING VIEWS ALONG PICTURESQUE GIBBON RIVER, MONT.—Courtesy of the *Livingston Enterprise*.

house, and when I have any work that requires standing, one of them invariably comes on to the floor under my feet.

"If housekeepers realized how much of their strength could be saved by a few of these simple devices, they would not fail to provide them. I can stand at my table as long again without feeling weariness if I have one of these cushions or pads to stand on. I think they might be a profitable article of trade. I have used them for years, and I can't see why they have not been generally introduced. They seem as necessary to me as holders and stove-brushes."

"HIS WIFE."

"I always hate," said the lady who was twirling her gold-bowed glasses, "to hear a man refer to the lady whom he has wooed and won, as 'My wife.' The man who says 'My wife did

joining room for a few minutes, where I could overhear their conversation. I thought it sounded awfully nice when Henry spoke of me as 'his wife.' It just made my heart leap every time I heard the words come from his lips."

"Well, of course, some women are so constituted that they prefer to be regarded as inferior beings, and where a case of that kind exists, it may be just as well that the husband does take it for granted that he is her proprietor. But you didn't hear John Frithington refer to me as 'his wife,' I'll venture. I think I have succeeded in teaching him to know his place a little too well for that!"

"No. When he spoke of you, he merely called you the 'old girl!'"

Some of John Frithington's friends seem to think that his wild, hunted look is of late more in evidence than usual.

In the Business World

BY THE EDITOR

HERE'S WHERE WE VIBRATE AND BECOME HAPPY.



tion of merit, and the acme of simplicity in make and use. New methods for the treatment of the sick are coming to the front constantly, through scientific research, and the Vibrator should prove as welcome as any other device on the market. A glance at the accompanying illustration gives a good idea of its use and purpose. The time is not far distant when it will come into general use, as it is endorsed by physicians generally, and is reputed to do what no system of medicine can do. It equalizes circulation of the blood, generates the vital forces, purifies the blood by rapid motion, stimulates the body to normal action, relieves nervous and other organic troubles, etc. Its use for facial application is reputed as unexcelled; it cleanses the skin, makes the flesh firm, builds up tissue, fills out the flesh, and supplies blood and color to the face. It has a reputation also as an excellent treatment for the scalp, removing dandruff, stopping falling hair, and is an excellent and perfect hair grower. Singers, teachers, speakers and others find relief for throat and catarrhal troubles. Vibratory treatment is delightful and beneficial.

The Institute of Vibration has a commodious suite of offices in the Kasota Building. The directorate consists of Dr. U. D. Thomas, an old and respected physician of the Mill City, with A. M. Green and A. Cowing as associates. A large number of patients receive beneficial attention here. The art of vibration is also taught, a school being set apart for this worthy purpose. Vibrators are also sold for home use.

THE PULSE OF FINANCE.

One of the most interesting and important branches of the business community in any city is the stock-broker's office. Here is where the pulse of the commercial world beats, and within its precincts the powers of the financial world control the destinies of nations. Nearly every business man is interested in stocks and bonds of some description now-a-days. It is not a question of a pure spirit of gambling that attracts the conservative business man to the stock-broker's office, but the opportunity offered to deal for himself in legitimate speculation where, through his own ability and with the sound advice of his experienced broker, he buys and sells his stock with as much dignity and satisfaction as he would feel in transacting business at his store or in his office. The men who have occasion to deal in stocks or bonds are careful to place their business in the hands of reputable brokers of good standing; men of wide and diversified experience who are well and favorably known in the business community. Such a firm is that of Edwards, Wood & Company, who have offices in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. This firm is composed of men who have made

their names known throughout the Northwest as brokers in whom absolute confidence can be placed. Their thorough knowledge in stocks, bonds, grain, provisions, etc., makes their firm one especially fitted for the transaction of such business. Edwards, Wood & Company have private wires to their three offices, and are members of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Duluth Board of Trade. Their St. Paul offices are in the Manhattan Building; in Minneapolis their headquarters are in the Chamber of Commerce, while they also maintain a city office at 312 Guaranty Loan Building; their offices in Duluth are located in the Torrey Building.

Orders for future delivery of grain and stocks are executed by Edwards, Wood & Company in all markets and carried on reasonable margins. Their private telegraphic cipher explaining speculation, and daily market letter, are mailed by them to any address, free of charge. Those that ship their grain to this firm are always well pleased with the prompt returns and liberal advances.

A letter addressed to any of the offices of Edwards, Wood & Company will receive a prompt and courteous response. Although as busy as it is possible for any one firm to be, they always find time to welcome callers at their commodious offices in St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MAGNETISM.

The American School of Magnetism is the only chartered institution of its kind in the Northwest. In this institution the laws governing all psychic and occult phenomena are fully revealed and demonstrated by thoroughly efficient masters of the science, with special reference to personal and vital magnetism. The most fascinating and at the same time vital study of modern times is this peculiar branch of science, a thorough knowledge of which is of more value than a college education. As a means of self-protection it is becoming absolutely necessary.

Success, financial or otherwise, is not a mere thing of chance, but is a factor dependent upon certain well-defined psychic laws. As a result of years of study and investigation the faculty of the American School of Magnetism have finally reached the point where they can so carefully and comprehensively educate men and women that graduates of the institution are positively enabled to command success in every line of

human endeavor and to cure every known disease without drugs or surgery. Evening classes at the American School of Magnetism begin on the first Monday in each month. Graduates receive diplomas.

Are you a sufferer? Scores are being cured of every form of disease at the Gates Institute of Magnetic Healing, many of them having been pronounced incurable by the best physicians. Consultations are free. Call or write for the *Magnetic Journal*, twenty-four pages, profusely illustrated. For further information address C. C. Gates, secretary, 355-363 Bank of Minneapolis Building, Corner Third and Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION.

The John Grove Land & Loan Company, 83 East Third Street, St. Paul, offers a very attractive proposition to prospective land purchasers. This company has 200 farms, both wild



M. L. GATES, PRESIDENT AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MAGNETISM.

and improved, in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, on sale. The purchaser can pay one-third cash and the balance in ten years' time. The most attractive part of dealing with the John Grove Land & Loan Company is that the purchaser is only asked to pay 4 per cent on the deferred payments. This company lays special stress on the fact that it is a land owner and not a land agent.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.

The advertisement of the Six Eagles Mining Company, found on the second cover of this issue, is worthy of careful perusal. This mining property merits confidence if for no other reason than that afforded by the published report of six Ohio stockholders who visited the Six Eagles mines and saw with their own eyes what is being done and what the future promises. Only 140,000 shares remain to be sold at 25 cents a share, and these will all be taken in a few days or weeks. Even at a much higher price, stock in the Six Eagles is considered by many bankers and business men to be a good investment. Just as soon as the reduction works are erected the company will begin to pay dividends and the stock will advance rapidly. The in-

army. The Indians, be it known, were not well up in English, or, rather, if at all confused, they forgot the pale-face language; but General Bankhead was determined they should do duty as soldiers, stand guard, call out the hours, and do all that a white sentry did.

When the general got them, as he believed, well coached, he gave an entertainment at his headquarters one night to the officers and their families, and at 12 o'clock all were to listen to the calls of the Indian sentinels. At the appointed time headquarters was as still as a graveyard, and soon the "All's well" cry began to go the round, and as follows:

"Pos' nomb'. Two time—twelve clocks—all right!"

This was fairly good for an Indian, but the next sentinel forgot his call, and did the best he could with what English he could grasp, after this style:

"Pos' nomb—old Bankhead—heap fool—go to hell—all right."

A wild shout of laughter drowned the call of the next sentinel, but it was about the same, and that was the last of General Bankhead's Indian sentinels.

Mayer's School Shoes Wear Like Iron.



HERE WE CARRY THE STOCK.

HERE WE MAKE THE SHOES.

ADDRESS DEP'T B FOR OUR BOOKLETS OF LADIES' AND MEN'S FINE SHOES.

If you want a reliable line of footwear, with which you can increase your trade, buy

Mayer's Milwaukee Custom-Made Shoes.

We make all grades and styles on good fitting lasts that are up-to-date. Our specialties are

Men's and Ladies' Fine Shoes and Oxfords,

but we also make an extremely good line of heavy and medium weight every-day shoes from Oil Grain, Kangaroo, Kip and Calf. Send for samples or write us and we will have our salesman call on you.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO., Mfrs., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

vestment of \$25, \$50 or \$100 or more, at present prices, may mean the foundation of a comfortable fortune, and if the investment be made at all, it should be made at once.

LANDS IN POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

No better indication of the substantial growth and development of the agricultural possibilities of Wisconsin could be offered than the steady movement of immigration thither from the less favored states in the Middle West, and the manner in which farmers and stockraisers are taking up lands in the rich Badger state. This has resulted in increased interest in the lands and much attention has been attracted by several large tracts recently placed upon the market.

The A. E. Johnson Co. of Minneapolis has just offered for sale a tract of some 60,000 acres in Polk County, some sixty miles from the Twin Cities, and near the new Soo line extension from Dresser Junction. This well known company declares the excellence of the soil, the plentiful timber and abundant living water and proximity to big markets will attract a desirable class of farmers, stock breeders and dairymen. The land is listed at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre.

ONE ON THE GENERAL.

An army officer now stationed in New York, referring to military life on the border, tells a good story of how General Bankhead once set out to make Indians soldiers in the regular

HIS FAITH WELL GROUNDED.

A young man who looked as if he might be about twenty-five years old was sitting in the waiting room of the depot. On his knee was a year-old baby. Presently the baby began to cry, and the helplessness and awkwardness of the young man were so marked as to attract general attention.

At this point one of the waiting passengers, a fat and amiable-looking man, crossed the room and said to the distressed baby-tender:

"A young woman gave you that to hold while she went to see about her baggage, didn't she?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, I knew it as soon as I saw you. You expect her back, I suppose?"

"Of course."

"Ha, ha! You are looking for her every minute, ain't you?"

"I think she'll come back."

"Ha, ha! Excuse me, but I can't help laughing. A woman once played the same trick on me. I was in Chicago. You're caught, young man. She took you for a hayseed."

"Oh, she'll come back," answered the young man, as he looked anxiously around.

"She will, eh? Ha, ha, ha! What makes you think so?"

"Why, because she's my wife, and this is our first baby."

"O—um—I see!" muttered the fat man, and he was in such haste to get back to the other side of the room that he nearly fell over a passing pup dog.

WORK ALL WINTER

ON YOUR OWN LAND

60,000 acres first class hardwood lands for sale in Polk Co., Wis., 50 to 70 miles from the Twin Cities and on both sides of the new railroad.

\$8.00 TO \$12.00 AN ACRE ON EASY TERMS.

Good rich soil, and timber enough to pay for the land and clearing expenses. Beautiful lakes, streams of running water and natural springs. Just what you want for a nice independent home. Lands just brought in market and if you go out at once you have the first choice. Call at the office for further information.

We have more than 20 years experience in Land, Steamship Ticket and Foreign Exchange business and can give you entire satisfaction if you want anything in our line.

A. E. JOHNSON CO.

10 Washington Ave. S.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

C. D. HOLBROOK & CO.

Grain Elevator and
Mill Machinery. Gasoline Engines
305 Third Street South,
MINNEAPOLIS. MINNESOTA.

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CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
FOR ALL PURPOSES
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TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Use Rockolean FOR DANDRUFF, FALLING HAIR AND SCALP DISEASES. "IT WILL GROW HAIR ON BALD HEADS." ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR WRITE TO
ROCKOLEAN MFG. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN
ABOUT THE WEST
THE NORTHWEST
MAGAZINE
IS A GOOD TEACHER.

A NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN ON THE NICKEL PLATE ROAD.

A change of schedule for departure of train No. 6 from Chicago on the Nickel Plate Road, provides a convenient express train for Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Fostoria, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York City, Boston and all points east, leaving Chicago daily at 11:20 P. M., reaching New York City 6:50 second morning, Boston 10:20 second morning; also all other points east of Buffalo on same time as heretofore. Sleeping car open for reception of passengers to retire at their convenience, after 9:30 P. M.

Daily train from Chicago at 10:35 A. M., reaches New York City following afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Boston 5:20. Daily train from Chicago at 2:30 P. M., reaches New York at 7:35 P. M., next day. Through vestibuled sleeping car. Meals served in Nickel-Plate dining cars, on individual Club meal plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. No excess fares on any train of the Nickel Plate Road.

Chicago depot, Van Buren St. and Pacific av., on the Elevated Loop. For further information, write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

CHICAGO TO FLORIDA WITHOUT CHANGING CARS.

Sleeping car taking tourists through to winter resorts in the South will leave Chicago Union Station over Pennsylvania Lines week days at noon, beginning January 6th, 1902. The through service will be in connection with the Chicago and Florida Special via Cincinnati, Atlanta and Macon. Passengers reach Jacksonville and St. Augustine next evening without stepping from the train. For particulars address H. R. DERNING, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA.

Through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado by daylight. The tourist sleeping car leaving every Tuesday morning via Chicago Great Western Rail-

way enables you to see this wonderful scenery. For information and reservation of berths inquire of J. N. Storr, City Ticket Agent, Cor. 5th & Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

NOW.

Hast thou a kind word? Say it!
Aching hearts will soon sink to rest.
Owest thou a duty? Pay it!
The sun of life goes to the west.

Some great deed for tomorrow
Art thou planning? Do it now.
Another day may bring sorrow
And thou, perforce, must fail somehow.

Days for deeds are few, my brother,
Then thy vow fulfill today!
If thou art to help another,
Do it now, do not delay.
Fargo, N. D.

A. E. J.

DID THE BEST THING.
During the battle of Shiloh, says the Cleveland Leader, an officer hurriedly rode up to an aide and inquired for Grant. "That's the man with the field glass," said the aide.

Wheeling his horse about, the stranger rode furiously at the general, and touching his cap, addressed him thus:

"General, I wants to make one rebot: Schwartz's pattery is took."

"Ah," said the general, "how was that?"

"Well, you see, sheneral, der secessionists flanked us, and der secessionists came in der rear of us, und den Schwartz's pattery was took."

"Well, sir, you of course spiked the guns?"

"Vot?" exclaimed the German in astonishment. "Schpikes dem guns! Schpikes dem new guns? V'y, it would spoil dem!"

"Well," said the general, sharply, "what did you do?"

"Do? By tam, ve took dem back again!"

WASHINGTON MATCH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CAPITAL STOCK \$1,200,000**240,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE \$5.00****STOCK FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE**

Organized under the laws of the State of Washington.

45 Per Cent--108,000 Shares, Placed in the Treasury for Development Purposes**OFFICERS, Board of Trustees and Incorporators:**

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, President, Seattle, Washington.

THOMAS M. HOPWOOD, Vice-President, Seattle, Washington.

CHAS. H. O. JACKSON, Secretary and Treasurer, Seattle, Washington.

LUCIUS T. HOLES, General Manager, Tacoma, Washington.

THOMAS B. HARDIN, General Counsel, Seattle, Washington.

The Invention—Holes' Match Machine

The property of the company; therefore all stockholders are interested in the manufacture and operation of all machines and all factories using said machine.

By-Laws Provide

Absolute protection to small stockholders, making "freezing out" an impossibility, thus safe-guarding their interests. A solid, safe, secure business, with large profits guaranteed.

A Choice Investment With no Speculative Features.—Not Making a New Article,

But manufacturing an old staple product in a marvelously more rapid manner and economical cost; producing more than five (5) times the finished product in any given length of time than any "other best machine," and at one-fifth the cost for labor.

Our Match Machine

Makes a complete match, puts the match in box, wraps boxes in packages—1 dozen to 1 gross—and turns them out of machine ready to ship. Also, if desired, prints advertising card—name—on each and every individual match.

Capacity of Machine, Ten-Hour Run

**4,000 Gross—150 in Box.
86,400,000 Matches.**

By building machine double, at a slightly increased cost of single machine, double the finished product can be produced, and double the profit made.

THE FACTORY will be 200x200 feet and four stories, operating five (5) machines fully equipped. Other machines will be added as the state of trade will demand, and other factories added when necessary. The general manager, Mr. Lucius T. Holes, is a practical match manufacturer, and the inventor of our match machine. Letters—from the trade—which we have on file at our office, show more orders now on hand than the entire output of our factory.

The Business to be Conducted on a Cash Basis, Therefore no Losses to Sustain.—Profit Very Satisfactory

LARGE DIVIDENDS. One machine—running 150 days in the year—will pay a dividend of \$1.12½ per share. Now remember we will have five (5) machines at work in our factory 300 days in the year, and it is quite probable that we will have to work double shifts of men at that. Now, just do a little figuring for yourself. A limited block of stock is on the market at one dollar per share, par value \$5.00. The money raised, that is, fund created by sale of stock, goes into machinery and factory, and the conducting of our match business. Stock will SOON be advanced to par value and shortly taken off the market altogether.

A Word to the Wise.

Call at our office at once, or see your broker, if you want the best investment stock on the market to-day.

Rooms 410-11 Luzon Building, Tacoma, Washington. ——Telephone, Main 375

Room 101 New York Block Annex, Seattle, Washington. Telephone, Main 792

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS FOR STOCK TO SEATTLE OFFICE.

**WISCONSIN.**

The corner stone of Janesville's new city hall building was laid on October 19th.

The La Crosse presbytery is raising funds for the erection of a Presbyterian college.

The Record is a new weekly in Ridgewood. H. M. Freer and Thomas Dovery are the editors and publishers.

Sheep raising in Northern Wisconsin is now coming forward as a leading proposal to settlers upon the new lands in that region.

Milwaukee city officials plan to erect five new school buildings and two additions to present buildings next year, at a total cost of \$400,000.

Isaac Stephenson has offered to erect a public library building to cost \$30,000 at Marinette, Wis., the city to maintain it. The building will be erected next year.

It is announced that during the coming year the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road will expend \$1,000,000 in improving its road between La Crosse and Minneapolis, on the river division.

The aggregate amount to be expended by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in improvements between La Crosse and Winona this fall will reach the sum of about \$17,000.

The Wisconsin Central has placed an order for 100,000 feet of lumber from Washington to be used in constructing new docks at Ashland. The material will be brought east by the Northern Pacific.

Messrs. Schmidt & Benson of Troy, N. Y., have leased the old Palica Trunk Company buildings in Racine, and will establish a mattress factory. It is expected that seventy-five men will be employed.

The Northwestern Road plans some big improvements at Sheboygan in the shape of a large round-house and repair shop and new freight yards. The yards will consist of twelve parallel tracks, the whole covering fifty-two acres.

Milwaukee is to have the largest tanning establishment in the world. The company has been formed, the entire stock has been subscribed, and the promoters are busy securing the land for the mammoth establishment. It is understood that it is to be operated in opposition to the two big leather trusts.

The results of the operation of the Marshfield and Southeastern, of the Wisconsin Central, which was bought in April and taken over on May 1st, are considered fully to justify the purchase. Several large paper and pulp mills are located on the line, and a considerable proportion of the raw materials used by them is obtained on the Wisconsin Central north of Marshfield, and a large traffic

is assured in connection with these industries. The new freight terminal at Minneapolis will be ready for use in 1902, and both increased traffic and diminished expenses are looked for through its acquisition.

The traveling crane now being erected by the Riter-Conley Company, to be used in the building of the large steel shops for the Allis-Chalmers Company at Milwaukee, it is said, will be the largest traveling crane ever erected in America. The derrick or traveler will be 30 feet wide at the bottom and 100 feet high, with arms 70 feet in length. The crane will have a lifting capacity of 40,000 pounds.

The Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad has extended its logging branch some fifteen miles north of Northland this year, and is laying the track, so that the new line can be utilized the coming winter. The amount of forest products now being shipped from the section that the road traverses is simply immense, and the volume of business is on the increase.

The Chippewa Valley & Northwestern branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha has been completed from Rice Lake northeast to the new town of Birchwood, Wis., twelve miles, and the first train was run over the new line on October 16th. The ultimate destination of the line is Manitowash, on the Ashland division, a distance of 110 miles from Rice Lake.

The Menomonie Falls beet sugar plant is now in operation. It is expected the plant will be run at its full capacity during the early winter months and 500 tons of beets, producing 300 barrels of sugar, will be used daily. The sugar-beet producing part of the state covers all of Southern Wisconsin, and at a conservative estimate over 4,800 acres have been devoted to beet culture this year.

The Hillsboro & Northeast Railroad Company has been incorporated. The company is organized for the purpose of building a railroad between Hillsboro, Vernon County, and Union Centre, Juneau County. Hillsboro is a booming, substantial little town, and has always been without connections. The nearest point where a railroad runs to Union Centre, and it is to this place that the new road will be built. It will connect with the Omaha Railroad at that place.

Alma Center, a village of from 300 to 400 inhabitants twelve miles from Black River Falls, has been aroused by the action of Merrillan in starting work on the \$10,000 electric light plant and water works, and they propose to incorporate and will put in a fine system of water works, electric lighting and build a grist mill. They are in the finest farming region in Jackson County, and the village has made the most progress of any place in the county during the last two years.

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Did you ever hear of a more economical way of making and marketing Clothing than by our plan?

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Nothing will please you more.

We have so much confidence in our Trousers that

We will forfeit \$1,000 if they are not as guaranteed.

They are ALL WOOL, high grade, and made in a great variety of styles and sizes. Ask your dealer for them.

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BURLINGTON, VT.
ST. PAUL, MINN.



MINNESOTA.

The new Pipestone court house will cost \$70,000.

A number of capitalists are figuring on the cost of an electric car line between Fergus Falls and Perham.

The Wolvin Building, to be erected in Duluth for the use of the United States Steel Corporation, will cost \$250,000.

A malting house and a flax tow mill are possible acquisitions to Winona's list of industries.

Lumber shipments from the Minneapolis market for the month that has just closed are the heaviest for any month of the year, and are larger in volume than for almost any month of any year in the history of the market.

Construction work is being pushed on the Duluth, Virginia & Rainy River Road from Virginia, Minn., to Koochiching, on the Rainy River, 100 miles. Fifty miles of the line are under contract. It is stated that steel rails have been purchased for thirty-one miles of road.

The Johnson Nickel Mining Company plans to erect in Duluth a five-ton test furnace, to demonstrate a new process of smelting iron by electricity. If the test proves satisfactory, the company proposes to improve some of the many water powers in Cook County, Minn., and smelt the iron ores from a number of properties in that region.

An electric line from Winona to St. Paul may be constructed in the spring. The new trolley line will start from Minnesota City, a short distance north of Winona, and will connect with the Twin City Rapid Transit Company at South St. Paul. The new line will make tributary to St. Paul a considerable area of the best portion of Southern Minnesota, and will touch many growing towns now without direct railroad communication with the Twin Cities.

The Minnesota & Northern Wisconsin Railway will extend its line northeasterly from Cloquet, across St. Louis County, to a point on the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad. This railroad is what is commonly known as the Scanlon-Brooks logging road. It is calculated for a feeder for the new saw mill of the Scanlon-Brooks Company, now in course of erection at Cloquet. The mill is located on the St. Louis River, three miles from the village of Cloquet. It will be completed and in operation by December 15th. The capacity will be 250,000 feet of lumber a day.

Details of the largest grain-carrying scheme that has ever been evolved along the great lakes have come to light. The Grand Trunk is back of the scheme, which contemplates a chain of connections to start at Duluth and Port Arthur and terminate at Leith, Scotland, and includes the erection of a \$1,000,000 steel elevator at Point Edward and the establishing of a shipyard at St. Clair, at which no fewer than eight steel boats will be constructed. The grain will be brought from Duluth and Port Arthur and stored in the large steel elevator at Point Edward, in the Botsford elevator and in the Grand Trunk elevator at Port Huron. From there it will be shipped over the Grand Trunk system to Portland, Me., where the Grand Trunk has a 15,000-ton steamer and can obtain others to transport the grain to Leith, Scotland.

The deal has at last been closed by which the control of the Little Falls water power has passed to a number of capitalists representing the Westinghouse Electric Company. The new company announces its intention of commencing work upon the construction of an immense plant for the manufacture of machinery used by the Westinghouse Company in its Western trade, and promises that its immediate investment will not be less than \$500,000, while it is the intention ultimately to invest fully as much more in the consummation of plans already conceived. The purchase not only includes control of the water power of the city.

which is a magnificent one of 10,000 horse-power, but eighty acres of adjoining land as well. The Westinghouse people give assurances that every effort will be made to improve the property and induce the location of other manufacturing institutions there. Its plans also include the construction of an electric railway in the city, which will be constructed next spring. After that other electric lines are to be built, one west to Swan River and Elmdale, and another to the east to Pierz, and finally to the Mille Lacs Lake country. The last named line will be used for logging purposes.

It is a settled fact that the Wisconsin Central will cut into the Duluth district at once, and, as an initial move toward a new line to tap the head of the lakes, surveyors are running lines from Prentice, in Price County, Wisconsin, northward toward Superior. The distance from Prentice to Ashland is seventy miles, and from Hayward to Duluth about fifty miles. The interlying country is among the richest lands in point of possibilities in the state. It abounds in hardwood timber and pine. Douglas County, through which the proposed route is to go, promises to be a rich copper-bearing district.

St. Paul will have the Great Northern shops. It is now definitely settled that the shops will be built at once. The shops will be about double the size it had been intended to build them, and will give employment to more than forty per cent more hands than was contemplated in the original plans. The enlargement alluded to is, in the main, to be given to a great factory for the manufacture of steel cars, which will be carried on upon a large scale. The work will be modern in every way, and will be the largest railway shops in the West. Coming with the other large building plans of the city and taken in connection with the flourishing prosperity of St. Paul, this announcement means much for the city. It will add several thousand to the population, and mean the distribution monthly of thousands of dollars more among the merchants and shopkeepers of St. Paul.

Advices from Itasca County lead to the belief that the Great Northern is preparing to interest itself directly in railroad building into the timber country north of its Duluth line, with the end in view of giving the Twin Cities a straight line to the boundary. The purchase of the Brainerd & Northern, a logging railroad, and its improvement and extension by the Northern Pacific is likely to be followed by a similar policy on the part of the Great Northern in the country to the east of the Northern Pacific line. The immense timber tracts to the north are to be drawn upon heavily for the supply of the next ten years, and both roads are preparing to engage in the traffic. Hauling logs to Minneapolis by rail, according to prominent lumbermen, is to be one of the big features of the lumber traffic, and in this the Great Northern desires a share. With this report comes the revival of the statement that the Great Northern plans an extension north from Milaca through the Mille Lacs, Aitkin and Crow Wing country. This would open up more valuable territory and greatly add to the revenue of the Eastern Minnesota.

IOWA.

The Sisters of Mercy will erect a \$60,000 hospital at Council Bluffs.

Indications are that Webster City will secure the location of a felt goods factory.

A line is projected to run from Lake City to Sherwood, where it would connect with the Illinois Central.

Armour & Co. is about to embark in the candy business. A lot has been purchased at Sioux City on which to erect a three-story factory.

An extensive addition in the shape of a large amount of new machinery and the employment of at least sixty-five more skilled workmen, is to be made to the present large plant of the Mississippi

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Pearl Button Company in Burlington. When the plans under way are consummated Burlington will be able to boast of one of the greatest button factories in the West, whose products will be shipped to all parts of the globe.

The Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern has resumed tracklaying from Iowa Falls toward Des Moines. The grade is finished to the crossing of the Hawarden branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, and track will soon be laid to that point.

The Chicago Great Western has put in effect a new passenger schedule, which brings points on the new Fort Dodge & Mason City division into closer relations with the Twin Cities. It is now possible for people living in Mason City and intermediate points to spend several hours in St. Paul, returning the same day.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The extension of the Bottineau branch of the Great Northern, from Bottineau to Souris, has been completed and opened for traffic.

The Northern Pacific has sold 600,000 acres of land of its North Dakota holdings west of the Missouri River since August 1st. It has also sold 200,000 acres in Pine County, Minnesota.

E. H. Kent, president of the North Dakota Press Association, and J. D. Scanlan are the editors and publishers of a new weekly paper at Grand Forks. It is called the North Dakota Review.

During the past twelve months there have been built in Rugby one public school building, costing \$11,000; one church, costing \$2,400; one hotel, \$10,000; one flour mill, \$5,000; one boiler and machine shop, one bank building, one large livery stable, four stores, and more than twenty residences, besides numerous extensions.

A treaty has been signed by the Fort Totten reservation Indians and the government, by which the Indians agree to sell 104,000 acres for \$350,000, and relinquish all rights to a recognized claim against the government of \$80,000, the payments to be \$145,000 after ratification and \$20,000 a year for twenty years. It is believed the reservation will be ready for settlers next spring, and that there will be a great rush for a slice of this rich soil. The reservation is tributary to Devils Lake, and this town will enjoy a great boom.

The rapidity with which Minot is forging to the front is as astonishing as it is gratifying. The progress made during the past two years reaches far beyond the most sanguine expectations of her most enthusiastic citizens. Three years ago there was scarcely a business house south of Snyder's cigar store. To-day they extend up as far as the old Minot Bank building. Every inch of territory on Main Street tributary to the Great Northern track is occupied with business houses. During the last fourteen months, six new brick buildings have been erected and 142 residences, sixty-five of which have been built during the past four months. In addition to this a first-class light and telephone plant has been put in, two grain elevators have been built and the streets generally improved. Now there is a movement on foot for the establishment of a sewer system.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Colton will have a local telephone exchange.

An electric railway is projected at Sioux Falls.

The machinery for the new malting plant at Sioux Falls will cost \$29,000.

The Burlington has been busily engaged working on the line between Englewood and Lead.

Articles of incorporation were filed recently with the Secretary of State at Pierre for the Sioux Falls Suburban & Traction Company at Sioux Falls.

with a capital of \$1,000,000. The purpose of the company is to construct a standard gauge electric railroad from Sioux Falls to Madison, a distance of sixty miles.

It is reported that plans will soon be prepared for a new \$20,000 building at the Indian school at Chamberlain.

The building improvements in Langdon this year will amount to nearly \$30,000; \$10,000 of this is in the Masonic Temple.

The Dakota Central Telephone Company, with headquarters at Aberdeen, plans extensive improvements to its system for next year.

The building expenditures in the city of Lead this year amounted to \$1,000,000, to make good the losses of the destructive fire a year ago. Building in Deadwood, aside from the reduction works, amounted to \$150,000; the building of the Homestake cyanide plant at Lead, with a capacity of 1,200 tons of ore daily, \$300,000; the transfer of the Black Hills & Ft. Pierre Railroad to the B. & M. Company, \$1,000,000; the building of additional road and other improvements by the Burlington Company, \$300,000; the extension of the Elkhorn Road from Deadwood to Lead, \$300,000; the Dakota Company's plant, Deadwood, \$75,000; improvements of the Homestake Company on the Central and Terraville side of the divide between Whitewood and Deadwood Creeks, \$200,000; the building by the Imperial Company, Deadwood, \$75,000; improvements of the Golden Reward Consolidated Mining Company, \$100,000; the purchasing of hoisting and other machinery by the Clover Leaf Company, on Elk Creek, \$75,000; the purchasing of property by the Hidden Fortune Company, Lead, \$1,000,000; and by the Belt Development Company, Lead, \$1,500,000. Other investments of mining properties in the county amounted to \$300,000, making a grand total of \$6,500,000. This does not include underground developments.

MONTANA.

Billings may add a woolen mill to its industries.

The Rocky Fork Coal Company is expending \$30,000 in a mammoth coal-washing plant at Red Lodge.

It is said the National Croation Society will erect a hospital in Montana, and probably in Anaconda, at a cost of \$20,000.

The famous Clipper-Boss Tweed group of mines has been transferred to the Amalgamated Company, the consideration being a million dollars.

In the stampede to the Lake Kintla oil fields, south of the lake on this side of the Canadian border, Helena people secured control of at least 10,000 acres.

Northern Pacific architects are preparing plans for a new depot at Livingston. The structure will cost \$75,000. The Northern Pacific will also build a handsome depot at Butte.

A tannery is projected in Helena. Helena is a central point for a large section of fur-producing country and is one of the best localities for a factory in the West. There is no tannery between Oregon and the Twin Cities, all the furs, or nearly all of them, being shipped to St. Paul, which is one of the fur centers of the world.

Montana will within a short time have as complete telegraph facilities as any state in the Union. Notable improvements and extensions are being made by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. Rapid progress is being made in building the Postal's new line between Helena and Great Falls. The line will be ready for service about December 15th. The old government line, previously used by the Postal between Helena, Great Falls and Fort Benton, will be abandoned. The new line will be quadruplexed, giving the Postal Company the use of four wires between all points. A new line is now being strung by the

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Western Union from St. Paul to Helena along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Work has already commenced on the new line between Butte and Helena. Probably the first new lines to be built by the Postal Company will be a line south from here to Denver and another to Salt Lake.

Preparations are being made by the Benn Green-hood Company to install its new overall and shirt factory in Helena. In the neighborhood of sixty people will be given employment in the factory.

What seems to be a good beginning in the solution of a great arid land problem was recently made by the State of Montana. The State Arid Land Grant Commission, which was created by the legislature with power to reclaim lands donated to the State by the general government by the Carey Act, celebrated the opening of the great canal system in District No. 4. The canal, which is intended to irrigate 33,000 acres of the Carey land, was opened and the water sent on its mission of making homes for the small farmer. The district No. 4 comprises 33,000 acres of splendid land in the beautiful Dearborn Valley, in the northern portion of Lewis and Clarke County, of which Helena is the county seat. The State proposes to sell this land in tracts of 160 acres to actual settlers at only the cost of placing water upon the land, giving ten years for payment in ten annual payments at six per cent interest. Eleven thousand acres are now ready for settlement and it is fair to say there is no more delightful spot in the Rocky Mountain region. The picturesque main range of the Rockies skirt the western edge of the valley and abounds in grand scenery, fish and all kinds of game and timber, and the land lies in small valleys surrounded by low lying hills that supply rich grass for stock. The State is building the canal system and will own and operate it in perpetuity for the sole benefit of the occupants of the land and without profit to anyone, making the enterprise entirely co-operative in nature. This is the first irrigation canal on the American continent to be built and operated by a state government, and undoubtedly marks an epoch in the great irrigation work.

The annual report of the Great Northern Railway Company confirms the statement of a connection with the Burlington by a Burlington-Great Northern line from Billings, Mont., where the Burlington taps the Northern Pacific, to Shelby Junction on the Great Northern main line. The Burlington will build from Huntley, east of Billings, to Oka, Mont., where the new line will meet a spur extended by the Great Northern from Ar-mington. From Ar-mington to Great Falls the Great Northern has its own tracks. The Great Falls & Canada, now a narrow gauge, gives a direct line between Great Falls and Shelby Junction. This line is to be widened during the year, but until transformed into a standard gauge it will be operated by the same company. It has been acquired by the Montana and Great Northern, however, for the Great Northern Railway. The route jointly laid out will give an air line from Billings to the Great Northern main line.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane is to have a wire fence factory.

Tekoa is to have a modern cold storage plant.

The total cost of the new Tacoma library building will exceed \$74,000.

California and Oregon packers contemplate establishing an enormous plant at Whatcom.

The Odd Fellows of Yakima Lodge, No. 22, have ordered the construction of a two-story brick building in North Yakima.

The Northern Pacific is constructing at Centra-lia the largest and most complete stock yards between Tacoma and Portland.

During the first nine months of the year the export shipments of lumber from the State of Washington show an increase of five per cent over

the total for the corresponding period of 1900. This includes lumber that has gone by boat to the Orient, Australia, Europe and California.

It is reported that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company will erect lumber mills at Tacoma and Gray's Harbor and two at Everett.

Representatives of the Minnesota Shoe Company, St. Paul, were in Everett recently, looking over the field with a view of establishing a factory.

Extensive improvements are to be made in Pullman by the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the form of a new and handsome station for both freight and passenger business.

Track has been laid on the Washington & Oregon Road from Kalama to Ridgefield, Wash., fifteen miles, and grading is in progress from the latter point to Vancouver, fifteen miles.

I. N. Gray, president of the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Road, Vancouver, Wash., writes that grading is now in progress on an extension of this road from Daly Road to Yacolt Prairie, Wash., fifteen miles.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce will guarantee to place \$50,000 stock in the new woolen mill among local people, providing New Zealand parties proposing to establish a \$500,000 plant furnish the remainder of the capital.

The Great Northern is preparing to handle an immense amount of grain in the State of Washington and has let contracts for the construction of grain warehouses at four places with an aggregate capacity of 600,000 bushels.

The Great Northern Railway shops at Hillyard will be run by electricity in the near future. Several of the citizens are making preparations to wire their houses for electric lights. A system of street lights is also being discussed. The people in general are highly pleased with this new project.

The Northern Pacific has secured the passage in the Seattle City Council of the once forfeited Seattle & San Francisco Railway franchise, amended to make the coast line one of the grantees. The practical effect of the resuscitation of the old instrument is to give the Northern Pacific southern entrance to the city on its own tracks, a right of great value.

One hundred thousand cars of lumber and shingles will be shipped from Washington before next July east over the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific lines into the Central West. A year from now the movement will reach 115,000 cars, and within ten years, General Freight Agent S. L. Moore, of the Northern Pacific, predicts the movement will reach 200,000 cars annually.

The Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Road has completed tracklaying on the extension from Sumas east to Maple Falls, Wash., fifteen miles, via Lamberton, Hilltop, Columbia and Kendall, and it is expected to build a further extension of fifteen miles during 1902. The company has also completed a branch from Whatcom to Fairhaven, Wash., one and three-quarters miles, and grading is in progress on an extension from Silver Beach to Wickersham, Wash., sixteen miles, on which track will be laid this year.

During the past year Washington seems to have been the banner coal state for the Pacific Northwest. The total coal product for Washington in 1900 was 2,474,093 short tons. Washington is the only one of the Pacific Coast States whose coal product amounts to as much as one per cent of the total bituminous output of the United States. It is the only one of the Pacific Coast States producing true bituminous coal. King is the leading coal-producing county of Washington, with Kittitas a good second, and Pierce third in order. King County last year produced 1,003,101 short tons of

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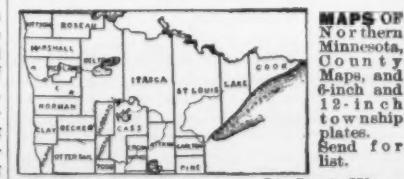
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coal, valued at \$2,137,380; Kittitas produced 873,751 tons, valued at \$1,313,427; Pierce produced 577,127 tons, valued at \$1,192,321, and Cowlitz, Lewis, Skagit and Whatcom combined produced 20,114 tons, valued at \$56,890. By far the greater part of Washington's coal is shipped to some other state, the local consumption being very small.

Within the past year approximately \$3,000,000 has been expended on water front improvements in Seattle. Probably no better proof of the recent great commercial development of the city can be had than that afforded by a comparison of bird's-eye views of the water front as it is to-day and as it was eighteen months ago. Most of the expenditures for water front improvements during the past year have been made by the Pacific Coast Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which have laid out about \$1,000,000 each. The other \$1,000,000 has been expended by various corporations, firms and individuals.

Traffic between Washington and Nome during the season just closed was, according to Seattle newspapers, as follows: The total number of passengers carried to Nome was 9,000; the total number returning, 10,200. About 400 people, it is said, will remain in the district for the winter. There were 80 vessels engaged in the traffic, carrying from Seattle 55,000 tons of general freight. It is estimated that the receipts for transportation of freight and passengers will amount to \$1,874,000, and the value of the freight shipped from Seattle \$55,000,000. The total amount of gold shipped from Nome during the season is given as \$4,500,000.

The work of consolidating about thirty salmon canneries on Puget Sound and in Alaska is completed, and the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company has paid over about \$5,000,000 in cash and distributed stock to the various cannery men who came into the combination. The firms who constitute the new company are: Pacific American Fisheries Company, Pacific Steam Whaling Company, Ainsworth & Dunn, Fairhaven Cannery Company, Quadra Packing Company, Icy Straits Packing Company, Taku Packing Company, Chilkoot Packing Company, Thlinket Packing Company, Chatham Straits Packing Company, Boston Fishing & Packing Company.

OREGON.

Pendleton will have a handsome public hospital.

The Powder Valley *Echo* is a new weekly paper in North Powder. Willard D. Nelson is the editor and publisher.

A company was formed recently for the purpose of building an electric road connecting La Grande with the town of Cove, sixteen miles away on the eastern side of the Grand Ronde Valley, at the base of Mount Fanny.

According to the Portland *Oregonian*, P. J. Jennings, president of the Helena Mining Company and Musick Mining & Milling Company, will build a railroad from Cottage Grove, Ore., thirty-five miles, through a region of heavy timber to the Bohemia mines.

The Portland Flouring Mills Company has let the contract for a new mill to be built at Odessa, with a capacity of 350 barrels daily. When completed, together with the enlargement to the parent mill at Albina, the company will own or control a total of eleven mills, having a daily capacity of 8,300 barrels. The mills are about equally distributed between Oregon and Washington, and when operating at the full require from 35,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat daily.

The improvements which the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has been carrying out between Pendleton and The Dalles the past year, the extensive Echo-Nolin cutoff being the last job completed, have now been started east of Pendleton, and the entire line, from Pendleton on to the terminus at Huntington, is to be remodeled.

Work on grading, relaying steel and construction will consume many months. A contract for grading forty miles east of Pendleton was let at Portland and work has commenced.

Field work on another big irrigation enterprise in Crook County has been begun. It contemplates bringing under irrigation a little valley on the upper course of the Deschutes River, known as Walker Basin. It includes about 100,000 acres of excellent sage brush land, and it is estimated that about 60,000 acres can be brought under the proposed irrigation system.

President P. J. Jennings of the Helena Mining Company and the Musick Mining & Milling Company, located in the Bohemia mining district in Lane and Douglas Counties, Oregon, announces that arrangements have been completed for building a railroad from Cottage Grove, Ore., a distance of thirty-five miles, through a region of heavy timber, to the Bohemia mines. It is expected that construction work will begin this fall. Connected with this is the project of building a smelter, either at Portland or in the Bohemia mining district. The smelter enterprise will follow the railroad and it is probable that both will be in operation in less than a year. The money for the railroad will be supplied by Eastern capitalists.

New railroad enterprises are being pushed in several different directions. Bids are being asked for a new line from Scappoose to Pittsburg, in Columbia County, which is supposed to be the first link in a road to the Nehalem country. Men are being sent to Chehalis to work on a road that is being built northward into the timber districts. Other men are constantly needed upon the road being built from Kalamazoo to Vancouver. These are Northern Pacific enterprises. The Portland, Vancouver & Yakima is being extended fifteen miles. The Union Pacific has men strung out along its line from Omaha to Portland, although the most of the work is being done upon its western link, the Oregon Short Line and O. R. & N., especially the latter. In the same manner the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are making improvements along their roadbeds. The Canadian Pacific has been doing the same all summer. The Southern Pacific is making similar improvements along its system in Southern Oregon and Northern California. Towards the east, in Oregon, Montana and Idaho, a number of other feeders are being built. The Pacific & Idaho Northern is extending its line into the Seven Devils country. Railroad graders are being sent to Ririe to work on a Northern Pacific extension. The Portland, Vancouver & Yakima road is being extended into the timber belt. Its ultimate destination in the original survey was Yakima. Next year it will be extended further into the mines, and no doubt soon after will be built to Yakima, in which case it will tap a virgin territory all the way. Before long there is bound to be some active railroad building into Central Oregon. Permanent surveys have been run for a dozen or more lines in that direction. In Western Oregon other roads have been surveyed to tap Coos Bay and other coast counties. Coast trade is growing large enough to demand rail facilities. The promoters of the Columbia Valley Road are still active in securing a right of way down the north bank of the Columbia, and surveys have been run for a road from Kalama to Long Beach.

IDAHO.

The Grand Teton Canal Company has been organized, with its principal place of business at Driggs. The capitalization is for \$150,000, and three-fourths of the stock was subscribed by twenty-two local men. This company will divert the water of the Teton River in Fremont County and will irrigate several thousand acres of land that is practically worthless at the present time, but as soon as the head gate is raised, will have a producing value of one hundred dollars per acre. The land under this canal will be reached by the Utah Southern Railroad.

E. LYTHE'S

2nd Floor.



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We are the only house in the Northwest that deals almost exclusively in Diamonds. We carry Diamond Engagement Rings, 18K Wedding Rings, Ear-Knobs, Brooches and Sun-Bursts, Diamond Sleeve-Buttons, beautiful combinations in Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoise, Opals and Pearls. Watches of every make. Solid Gold Chains of all kinds. We will guarantee to save you 20 per cent in Diamonds, 25 per cent in Watches, and 10 per cent in Gold Chains.

House Established in 1875.

Mail orders given prompt attention.



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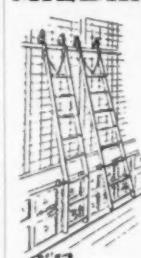
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Guaranteed to be Safe, Speedy, Reliable.
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LADDERS



For all kinds of
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Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Valley!

The great stock-feeding center of the Northwest. Some good improved sheep and cattle ranches for sale with or without stock.

The finest all-round agricultural county in Montana is YELLOWSTONE. Well irrigated by co-operative ditches owned by the farmers themselves.

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The Wonderful PARK REGION of Minnesota.

Famous Agricultural Lands at Fair Prices. Fine Railroad Connections with Leading Markets. Splendid Climate for Diversified Crops. Prosperous Neighbors.

Situated in the central part of Minnesota, midway between Lake Superior and the Red River Valley.

CASS COUNTY, for instance, enjoys excellent school advantages, is very accessible to the Northern Pacific and Brainerd & Northern, is a fascinating section dotted with pretty lakes, has belts of hardwood and other timber.

CROP FAILURES ARE UNKNOWN.

We own 100,000 acres of choice STOCK AND FARM LAND which we will sell at low prices and on liberal terms.

A letter to us will secure to you full information which we cannot well give you in this space. Why do you not write us today?

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Ten Thousand Homeseekers Wanted

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**Climate Unsurpassed,
Soil Prolific,
Crops Never Fail,
No Irrigation Required.**

Fine openings for creameries and cheese factories. For full information address

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MOSCOW, IDAHO.**

THE SUREST CROP COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

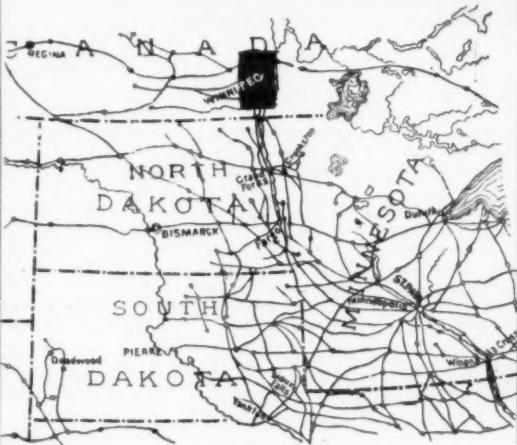
THE United States in 1900 produced 522,229,000 bushels of wheat. It took 42,495,000 acres of land to raise this crop. It was worth \$7.38 per acre, and was raised on land valued at \$35.00 per acre.

The province of Manitoba will raise this year

80,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

on 2,000,000 acres of land. The crop will be worth \$15.00 per acre, and the land is worth \$15.00 per acre.

We have 60,000 acres of land in the famous Red River Valley section of this province. The best wheat and stock land in the world, that we can sell you for from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre. (Note



the location of the land on the map.)

Write us for map, pamphlets, and full information regarding these lands.

CANADA LAND & CO., 424-432 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

LOW TAXES—GOOD LAWS—WELL ENFORCED.

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Here is located Mercer County, North Dakota, the very center of the wealthiest farming settlement west of the Missouri River (N. D.) and the best tract of level farming land to be had in the whole western country.

MERCER

COUNTY enjoys the heaviest annual rainfall of any county in all Western Dakota. The county is underlaid with the best lignite coal in veins of from 2 to 28 feet in depth. This means much to you.

MERCER

COUNTY has rich soil, pure water, the choicest grasses for fattening cattle, wheat yields from 10 to 30 bushels per acre, flax crops of from 8 to 18 bushels to the acre, elevators, creameries and a flour mill. Churches of the various denominations, and excellent school facilities. We have just prepared interesting information on this rich section. Write to us today for maps, descriptions, prices, terms, etc.

Northwestern Land & Colonization Co.,

S. A. HOYT, General Manager.

212 Endicott Building.

ST. PAUL, MINN.



"POP'S" FAIRY TALES.

"Pop, tell me a fairy story."
"I don't know any fairy stories."
"Oh, yes you do. I heard mom tell gran'mom you were beginning to tell her fairy stories about being kept down town nights on business."

KID WAS TOO POLITE.

"Here, take my seat, lady," said the small boy in the car, as he sprang from his father's knee and doffed his hat. The lady looked like a blush rose, the women giggled, the father signaled the conductor to stop, and half a dozen men stood up while urging the lady to sit down.

NO LAW AGAINST IT.

"Can't we squeeze in here?" asked the young man with the red necktie, as he and his young lady got into the well-filled street car. "Well, I reckon you kin, if you want to, stranger," replied the man from the country, "but I'm thinkin' it would look a trifle better if you reserved that mark of affection till you reached the girl's home."

WANTED TO BE FIRST.

The story is told of a down East country school ma'am who tried a unique experiment to prevent tardiness. She made this proposal one evening to her scholars. That the first one to school the next morning would receive a kiss from her ruby lips. The next morning on entering the school yard, she was surprised to see not only her entire school awaiting her, but also the board of directors.

THE FEMININE OF IT.

"Is this Hazel Street?" asked a young woman in one of the back seats of a street car, who was carrying a diminutive dog under her arm.

"No, madam," said the conductor; "I will tell you where we come to it."

Later on she repeated the question, and the conductor answered with some show of impatience. Finally, when Hazel Street was reached, he rang, and the car came to a stop. "This is Hazel Street," said the conductor.

"Oh, I don't want to get off at that street; I only wanted to know where it was; I go to the end of the line."

Then, as the car started again, she looked down at the pup and said, in tones of extreme affection, "There, dearie, there's where your muddy lives!"

When he took his car in, the conductor would have resigned if it had not been for the entreaties of the motorman.

THE PORTER'S VIEW.

The Chicago & Northwestern train was an hour late when it pulled out of the St. Paul station, rear end foremost, one morning last week, for Minneapolis. The business man from Chicago was impatient, as he had an engagement in Minneapolis and was afraid he would be too late to keep it. The train kept backing slowly around the outskirts of St. Paul for fifteen or twenty minutes, and the Chicago man began to be irritable. Finally the porter appeared with his dust broom.

"Here," said the traveler, "what's the matter with this confounded old train? What's the reason it goes into Minneapolis backward instead of running forward like a respectable train ought to?"

"Well, I'll tell you, boss," the porter answered. "I never found out exactly why these heath trains run into Minneapolis backward till the other day, when a friend of mine told me nearly all the stockholders live in St. Paul and o' cose they want to show the contemp' for Minneapolis some way, so they run the trains in backwards. Thank you, suh, thank you. Hope you'll go back on my cah."

WON HIM A BRIDE.

A certain major told a good story of his experience in helping a friend to get the girl of his choice.

"He was a good fellow," said he, "but young and without capital. The girl was a beauty and loved the boy, but the father (the same old irate father) objected, and demanded that the boy should show that he was capable of supporting a wife. This was about ten years ago, and the boy came to me with his troubles.

"Never mind," said I. "I'll fix it up all right. By the way, how much will you take for your right leg?"

"He looked at me as though I were crazy, but made no answer.

"I'll give you \$25,000 for it," I said; "will you take it?"

"No, I won't," said he. "What do you take me for?"

"Well, I knew the girl's father; he was a merchant, and I called to see him.

"We finally drifted around to talking about this young fellow, and the old man flared a little, stating that he wanted some one who could support a wife to have his daughter.

"Support a wife," said I in surprise. "Why, he certainly can do all that. Only a few days ago he refused \$25,000 for a piece of property."

"His own property?" asked the father.

"It is, and he refused it," I answered. "He claimed it was worth more."

"Well, this made a hit, and no more questions were asked. The boy is doing well now, and has a good family. I haven't spoken to the father since."



"In the journey through life
let us live by the way"

ANACONDA, MONT.

HOTEL MONTANA.

J. W. MEHARGUE, Manager.

American Plan. A strictly first-class hotel, provided with elevator, baths, steam heat, open fireplaces, etc. Rates, \$5.50 to \$4.00.

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Best accommodation and sample rooms for travelers. Rates \$2 per day. Conveniently located.

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Hotel Clayton,

J. HENNEN, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodations.
Newly Furnished Throughout.

RATES: \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day.

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PARK HOTEL,

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Only First-Class Hotel in the City. One Block from Depot. Rooms en Suite and with Bath. Large Sample Rooms Free. Cuisine Unexcelled.

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Best Second-Class Hotel in Montana.
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Entirely new. Strictly up to date. Modern in every respect. Large office fronting on Jackson street. Well located, convenient to depots, wholesale and retail districts, car lines, State Capitol, theatres, etc. Rates, \$2.00 per day.

Corner Jackson and Seventh Streets.

'OLD' HINKEL'S CIGARS ALWAYS RIGHT

And have been for FIFTY YEARS.

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CHINESE CHOP HOUSE,



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CLARENDRON HOTEL,

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This house is situated right in the heart of the city, being only one block from Postoffice, Grand Opera House, Court House, and only two blocks from State Capitol, Metropolitan Opera House, etc. Steam Heat and all Modern Conveniences. Rates \$2.00 per day.

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First-class in All Respects. Hot and Cold Water from our own Artesian Well. Heated with Steam Throughout. \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

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TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
Fine Sample Rooms.
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THE ALHAMBRA HOTEL,

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M. T. L. LLOYD, Prop. (late of Vancouver, B. C.).
Everything first-class. Special attention paid to comfort of guests. Well lighted and heated sample rooms for commercial men. Day and night service.

WAS BEST MAN.

A good story is told of an Irishman who obtained permission from his employer to attend a wedding. He turned up next day with a black eye and his arm in a sling.

"Hello, what is the matter?" said his employer.
"Well, you see," said the wedding guest, "we were very merry yesterday and I saw a fellow strutting about with a swallow-tail coat and white waist-coat. 'And who might you be?' said I. 'I'm the best man,' said he, and begorra he was, too."



The Only First-class and Fire-proof Hotel in the City.

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\$3.00 per Day and Upwards

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SORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



DO YOU WANT

ANYTHING, OR DO YOU WANT
TO SELL SOMETHINGHAVE YOU TRIED
AN ADVERTISEMENTin the "Opportunity" column of
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SEND THREE HAIRS FOR FREE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.



Take three fallen hairs from the morning combings and mail them to Prof. J. H. Austin, the celebrated scalp and skin specialist of years standing and national reputation, who will send you absolutely **FREE** a Diagnosis of your special case after making a minute examination of your hairs under his specially constructed and powerful microscope. There is no charge whatsoever, and in addition he will send a special prescription for your case put up in a little box, also absolutely **FREE**. When you are cured of **DANDRUFF**, which is the forerunner of baldness, and grow **NEW HAIR** Prof. Austin asks that you tell your friends about it. **SEND NO MONEY.** If you are already partly or totally bald write and find the cure. **SEND 2c FOR POSTAGE. WRITE TO-DAY TO**

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Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."*

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Send
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Especially if his bed has a Mattress made by
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Have anything you want to sell, you can sell it by a card in

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A Few Drops

on a
Flannel
Rag; an old
Piano and
a little rub,
then the
piano shines
like new



restores its high polish and makes
a lasting lustre.

Try it on varnished or veneered
articles about the house — chairs,
tables, mantles, the side-board.
No surface is too fine, for it will
not scratch or cause the slightest
damage.

It is an oily oil, but not a
greasy oil.

Leaves no stain or grease to
soil the clothes. Will not rub
off, and is not affected by heat,
cold or moisture.

A little goes a long way, and
it never thickens or turns rancid.
The last drop is as good as the
first.

Ask your dealer for "the big
bottle at the little price."

HOOD RIVER STRAWBERRIES.

Wherever one goes in the Northwest at the proper time of the year, in spring, he will find in all the stores of every neighborhood one sign: "Hood River Strawberries." Underneath that sign are gathered in crates some of the most tempting sights in beautiful strawberries that a person ever beholds. In little square boxes, holding just about a pound each, or a little less than a quart, are arranged in regular rows, just like apples, face side up, large, handsome, firm dark-red berries, of most inviting appearance. All crates are packed alike, all boxes faced, all berries the same color, one variety only—everywhere alike, every day, all the season. That sign, wherever displayed, settles the fate of every strawberry from every other part of the country. No other berry can be sold with favor but this one variety, and from but one place—the true home of its adoption—Hood River, Oregon.

There are certain peculiar merits connected with this berry—and the locality where raised—which makes it unlike any other variety, so exceedingly difficult of imitation or of competition that it constitutes a chapter in horticulture very remarkable. This variety is called the Clark's Seedling. It has been tried in other places, west and east, in other soils and other climates, but has none of the characteristics it possesses when grown here. The same variety is not like itself when removed from here to any other section.

The demand exceeded the supply. Markets that wanted them could not be supplied, and had to go without. Commission men who wanted them on commission were told that nothing left this place except when paid for in advance or guaranteed. Dealers who wanted to beat down prices were told that if they were not good to stick by prices first given they would not get any. The dealer had to be good to the grower, or he got no fruit. Never before was the grower king of the market. Orders were turned away. Not enough were raised.

What is it that gives this berry its excellence here no one knows. It is unexplained. Whether soil or climate, no one can tell. The berry is not the same elsewhere. It carries for distances of 1,000, 2,000 or more miles safely and holds firm to the end. Its flavor equals its reputation. This place is sixty-six miles east of Portland on the O. R. & N. Railway.

Imagine a beautiful valley, with the grand and beautiful Columbia flowing across its northern end, and through its center another river—Hood river—flowing down from Mt. Hood; standing in the center, among farms of fruit and amid pine groves, you look south and behold one lofty snow-white peak—Mt. Hood—but few miles away, and then turning north another lofty snow-white peak—Mt. Adams—and on either side ranges of lesser height covered with the green verdure of forest pines or firs, and before you farm after farm of fruitfulness and beauty—for Hood River apples are as famous as Hood River strawberries.—Henry T. Williams in *Practical Fruit Grower*.

WILL BE RESUMED VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

The Chicago and Florida Special through passenger service over Pennsylvania Lines from Chicago via Cincinnati to Florida resorts will be resumed about January 6th, 1902. Passengers will be taken through from Chicago to Jacksonville and St. Augustine without change. Only one night en route. Meals in dining car. Further particulars may be obtained by communicating with H. R. DERING, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago.

"Several expeditions, Mrs. Sassafrass, are trying to find the north pole," remarked the summer boarder.

"Who lost it?" asked the honest farmer's wife.

After a thunder storm Bridget informed her mistress that some one on the golf links had been struck by lightning.

"Was it one of the caddy boys?" inquired the lady.

"No mum; I think his name was Murphy," replied Bridget.

YOU, MR. HOMESEEKER,
WE ARE ADDRESSING YOU.

COME AND SETTLE IN THE

RED RIVER VALLEY

the Land of Golden Grain, and the Home of the celebrated

No. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Where the Crops Never Fail.

We have over 35,000 acres of wild and improved land in Polk, Red Lake, Marshall and Kittson Counties, Minnesota and Grand Forks County, N. D., for sale on small payments down and easy terms on balance. This land was selected by expert field men, and we can vouch for its being the best land values on the market. Write for our maps, list of improved farms, literature, etc.

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Northwestern Limited, to Chicago—Leave Minneapolis at 7:30 P. M., St. Paul 8:10 P. M., arrive Chicago 9:30 A. M.

Twilight Limited, to West Superior and Duluth, Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield—Leave Minneapolis 4:00 P. M., St. Paul 4:25 P. M., arrive Duluth 9:59 P. M., Ashland 10:10 P. M.

Omaha and Kansas City Limited, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City—Leave Minneapolis 8:00 P. M., St. Paul 8:30 P. M., arrive Sioux City 5:05 A. M., Omaha 8:15 A. M., Kansas City 4:00 P. M.

You also have choice of other fine day or night trains to the same points, and new, fast service to the Dakota Hot Springs and the Black Hills.

All equipment modern and first-class. Unexcelled dining car service. Luxurious sleeping car accommodations. Free reclining chair cars. Smooth, easy riding roadbed. Safety wide-vestibuled day and night trains.

For further particulars apply to agent or

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**Minnesota
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Assets, over \$1,700,000.00. Insurance in Force, about \$15,000,000.00.
 Liabilities, \$1,000,000.00. Surplus, over \$600,000.00.

The Only Minnesota Company Operating on the Old Line Plan.

Agents Wanted. Liberal Contracts and
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700,000 SQ. FEET

on the buildings of the St. Paul Union
 Stockyards Co. at South St. Paul since
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WRIGHT, BARRETT, STILWELL CO.,
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A CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR.
 EQUAL TO IMPORTED.
 MADE IN THE NORTHWEST.

KUHLES & STOCK,

MAKERS,

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Finest train in the world; goes one-tenth the distance around the world; near the greatest canyon in the world; best railway meal service in the world. Daily, Chicago and Kansas City to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Wide-vestibuled, electric lighted and luxuriously

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STOCK.

No phase of agricultural life anywhere, except perhaps in Australia, has ever possessed the romantic and adventurous charm of American cattle ranching. When out beyond the Platte, and down toward the Rio Grande, and westward into New Mexico and Arizona, the great plains were open and the "grass of Uncle Sam" as free as air, men with ginger in them could lay the foundations of fortunes with no other capital than a pony, a cow saddle, a rope and a branding iron, according to a writer in *Ainslee's*. They required no land, and seldom cared for more than a few acres for the ranch house, and a place to keep the "chuck wagon," and other inanimate parts of the "outfit." If they chose, they could range an area as wide as France. The Americans took the business from the Mexicans and extended it northward to Wyoming. There was nothing to prevent. In that day the cowboy told the visiting Englishman: "This is God's country, and there ain't no fences."

Those times are going, or have already gone. Barbed wire and the settler have changed it all. The few acres that sufficed for the bunkhouse and saddle-room are not enough where free grazing is passing away. The cattle king must own his grazing ground, and the cowboy has been tamed into a mender of the fences he once despised. The packing industry has gone out toward the source of supply, to Omaha and Kansas City and other far Western towns. Railroads have done away with the long drives to shipping points, fences have spoiled the round-up, and branding pens are helping on the obsolescence of the lariat. In large sections of the cattle country every small town has its stockyards and spur track.

This doesn't mean that the cattle business is on the wane. Far from it. Its outlook now is brighter than it has been for ten years. Prices are better at home, and the demand abroad is strong. European shipments of cattle on the hoof increased uniformly down to 1897, and though they have diminished slightly since then, the financial returns have been relatively better. In the last five years the average value of meat products exported, principally to Great Britain and Germany, has been over \$141,000,000, and of live animals over \$41,000,000. But the range cattle business no longer offers opportunities for the accumulation of such colossal fortunes as it once did, nor, where so much more money capital is required than formerly, does it offer opportunity to so many men with only their hands and brains to aid them.

CHICAGO AND FLORIDA SPECIAL
THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICE.

The through passenger service between Chicago and Florida resorts over the Pennsylvania Lines via Cincinnati, Atlanta and Macon so successfully inaugurated last winter will be resumed about January 6th, 1902, when the Chicago and Florida Special will begin running between Chicago and Jacksonville and St. Augustine over this route. The through service will leave Chicago Union Station at noon each week day and enable passengers to take supper in Florida next evening without a single change of cars. En route meals will be served in dining car. The return service will also run week days and be equally as convenient. Persons contemplating trips to resorts in Florida and the South should get into communication with H. R. DERRING, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago, through whom special rate tourist tickets to Southern resorts may be obtained. He will also reserve sleeping car space on the Chicago and Florida Special and otherwise render valuable assistance free of charge.

Little Freddie—"Please, Mr. Druggist, papa wants a bottle of liniment, and mamma wants a bottle of china cement right away."

Druggist—"All right. What's wrong?"

Freddie—"Mamma hit papa with the sugar bowl."

Daisy—"I have made up my mind to enter society."

Hardhead—"What has your mind go to do with it?"



PRICES PREPAID BY MAIL TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

French Briar, bent or straight stems, amberoid mouth piece, each 50c. French Briar, bent stems, pure rubber mouth piece, each 50c. French Briar, first quality, bent or straight stems, amber mouth piece, each 75c. French Briar, first quality, bent stem, pure rubber mouth piece, each 75c. Best quality selected French Briar, bent or straight stems, real amber mouth piece, each \$1.75. Extra Bowls, for 50c. pipes, 20c.; for all other pipes, 25c. each. **EVERY PIPE WARRANTED.** When you buy a pipe, better buy one or two extra inside bowls so that you can "rest" the bowls alternately. Every pipe smoker knows how much sweeter a pipe is after resting a day or two. **DEALERS,** every pipe you sell will sell others. Write for price lists. Address

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No center draft to leave unburned tobacco around the sides.

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Pipe never burns out, because extra tobacco bowls may be had at a fraction of cost of pipe.

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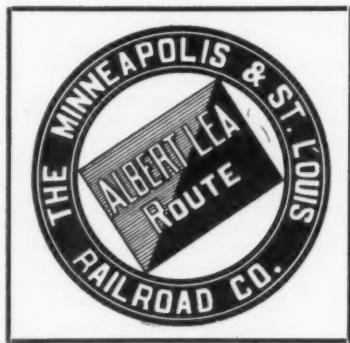
The power that PROF. ZENO possesses is a gift of nature, developed by practice, and intelligent application to a degree of perfection that enables him to perform remarkable cures. Some of the most prominent people cheerfully furnishing testimonials as to the cures accomplished in their cases after all other methods had failed. To obtain this relief it is essential for the patient to receive personal treatment from him. In addition to his remarkable gift of magnetism, PROF. ZENO is well versed in the sciences of OSTEOPATHY, suggestive Therapeutics and MAGNETIC HEALING, and with ten years of experience and successful practice he has become imbued with a power to heal that is equaled by few, and surpassed by none. His treatments are strictly of a scientific character and recognized by the leading scientists as a force in nature that very few are favored with, and by his gift and skillful treatments he effects cures so wonderful that no one would believe possible had they not witnessed the remarkable changes. The merit of anything is always judged by its results. PROF. ZENO is a man of highest character and is frank in his statements to his patients. He does not claim that he can make everybody live always, but he proves by his work that he can cure cases heretofore considered hopeless. Consultation free.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT in gilt edge St. Paul city property. Very choice business location, with building, next largest department store in St. Paul, on 99 year lease. Fixed charges for ground rent, taxes, etc., \$1,100 per annum; gross income from rents (can be increased) \$2,400 per annum. For full particulars, address No. 110.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT than a 6 per cent first mortgage on a quarter section of Red River Valley Land. If you have \$800.00 or upwards to place at interest, write the

FIRST STATE BANK, St. Hilaire, Minn.

180 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING LAND Fronting on Pokegama Lake. Heavily timbered with Oak, Basswood and Maple. Only 2 miles from Grand Rapids, County Seat of Itasca County, Price, \$12.00 per acre.

For further particulars address, Charles H. Marr, Grand Rapids, Minn.

A SNAP—14,000 ACRES FINE LAND IN NORTHERN Minnesota, in Cass County, \$85.00; Northern Pacific Railway runs through property; excellent for diversified farming and stock; \$10.00 cash required. For full particulars address No. 150.

BIG PROFITS NEVER FAIL. The business of the investors' Syndicate is one of the most wonderful banking propositions for the small investor we have ever known. It positively cannot fail to redeem its obligations in every respect. Yet it has paid \$2 for one ever since it has been in existence (July, 1894). Agents who represent this syndicate are making good money. In some towns almost every family has one or more members in the syndicate. Write for particulars to **INVESTORS' SYNDICATE, 1205-6, Guarantee Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.**

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WISCONSIN.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, INDEPENDENTLY rich, wants good, honest husband. Address, Erie, 193 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

1,200 ACRES GOOD LAND IN WASHBURN County, Wis.; living water and succulent grasses, \$2.75 per acre; excellent for stock and diversified farming; only fifty miles from Duluth, the best market in the Northwest. Half cash and balance on time if desired. No. 102.



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in YAKIMA COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON, is the largest irrigation ditch in the Northwest. It is 42 miles in length, and 45,000 acres of land are under it. People live in the Sunnyside, and there is no section in the United States more prosperous.

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GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.



BASEBALL IN FRANCE.

Now that baseball has been introduced officially in France, we may expect that such scenes as the following will mark every game:

The Umpire—"I say ze man is out-out-out! Now do you onnerstan?"

Alphonse—"Sare, you are no zhentleman!"

Henri—"Par-r-don me, but you are of ze canaille!"

The Umpire—"Accept ze assur-r-ance of my most rr-respectful consider-r-ration, zhentlemen, but you ar-e a pair of cr-r-azy monkeys!"

Alphonse—"Oh, did you hear zat, my poor fr-riend?"

Henri—"Alphonse, my brozaire, he has insulted you!"

The Umpire—"Oh, go and sit on ze bench and let ze game pr-roceed."

Alphonse—"You will hear fr-r-rom me!"

Henri—"You will hear fr-r-rom us!"

The Umpire—"Certainly, sares. I will geeeve you satisfaction whenever you weesh. Only you must put eet off for at least tree weeks—I haf so many ozzaire duels of ze same sort zat all my time is taken up day an' night. Is it agreed? Tlay bong, messieurs."

They all bow extravagantly, and Alphonse and Henri kiss each other on the cheek as they retire to the bench. The game then proceeds.

PRISONERS WERE THESPIANS.

Unusual prison scenes were witnessed in the Racine, Wis., county jail recently. Two boys, eleven and fourteen years old, were confined there-in for stealing a gum slot machine from a street corner. They smoked cigarettes and chewed tobacco and enjoyed being behind the bars.

In another department were four men serving five months for stealing wire from the Wisconsin Telephone Company. These men wrote a drama called "Hold Up in Chicago," and practiced it daily in the corridors of the prison. One man, supposed to be an innocent farmer, walked along the corridor; two others sprang upon him from the cells, knocked him over and robbed him. A fourth man, representing himself as a policeman, armed with a paper club, appeared and proceeded to club off the robbers. He was the hero of the play. Another pastime of these men was to keep themselves in condition, two of them being prize-fighters. Exercise machines were fixed up in the steel cage; then they boxed, walked and took cold water baths and went through the regular routine of getting in condition for a fight.

A UNIQUE OFFICE.

General Charles D. Curtis of Helena has opened a unique office on Main Street, a short distance below Sixth Avenue, says the Helena Record. He has bought one of the old street cars from the Helena Power & Light Company, planted it on a platform of boards so as to bring the floor on a level with the sidewalk and set with the end towards the street. He has extended the sidewalk to connect with the car platform.

The car has been made into a most commodious office. The seats on each side remain as when the car was on its travels, with their cushions, except that on one side they have been partly cut away to make room for a desk and stove. The floor is covered with linoleum and carpet. A large area of ground in the rear has been cleared and graded for pens for the stock which General Curtis will sell.

The General is delighted with his quarters and is inviting his friends to visit him there.

EARLY IN JANUARY—IMPORTANT TO FLORIDA TOURISTS.

The Chicago and Florida Special sleeping car service over Pennsylvania Lines from Chicago via Cincinnati, Atlanta and Macon to Florida resorts will be resumed about January 6th, 1902. The through service will run each week day, leaving Chicago Union Station at noon, arriving Jacksonville and St. Augustine next evening for supper. Consult H. R. DERING, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago, for further information.



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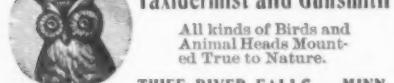
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Natural Flowers Preserved

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DIAMOND DICK IN REAL LIFE.

The notoriety of Tommy Wallace rests chiefly upon his theft of Toby Rosenthal's painting, "Elaine," while it was on exhibition in San Francisco in March, 1875. With three confederates, two of whom have since died, while the third subsequently reformed and became a respected business man of New York State, Wallace got into the basement of the building in which the painting was being exhibited, and cutting the canvas from its massive frame, rolled it up and escaped. Mrs. Johnson, the owner of the picture, offered a reward of \$5,000 for its recovery. Wallace was suspected, and when the police found the painting in a closet in the house where he lodged, Wallace fled to Oregon, where he made the mistake of smashing a show window in which a jarful of nickels was on display. For this he served five years at hard labor in the Oregon penitentiary.

Returning to San Francisco at the expiration of his term, Wallace one night broke into the home of a banker. The family had just returned from the theater, and Wallace was standing in the lower hall when the banker and his wife suddenly appeared upon the landing above. Wallace might have escaped by dashing out of the front door, but this would have been an exhibition of weakness unworthy of the true burglar, such as he prided himself upon being. With rare coolness and presence of mind he awaited the couple, who, unconscious of his proximity, were descending the staircase. When the banker reached the hall, Wallace emerged from the shadow and confronted him.

"Who are you?" inquired the banker, in alarm. "Silence!" said Wallace, in a low voice. "There are burglars in the house. I am a detective in search of them."

"My God!" shrieked the banker's wife, "we shall all be murdered!"

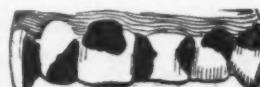
"Not while I am here to prevent it, madam," replied Wallace, with a bow worthy of Gentleman Dick. He paused a moment, then went to the door and opened it wide. "Kindly stand on the porch," he said, "while I search the house. I will let you know when to enter."

The banker and his wife obeyed the command, and in the next instant they stood shivering in the cold night air with the door locked behind them. Wallace entered the dining-room, and was ransacking the side-board, when a servant burst shrieking into the chamber. Disgusted with this display of weakness, which threatened disaster, Wallace drew a revolver and promptly shot her. This silenced her, and taking up his boot, Wallace leisurely left the house. The banker and his wife, alarmed at the sound of the shot, implored him to tell what had happened. He answered that the burglars had made their escape after wounding the servant girl, who had foolishly attempted to stop them. Five years later Wallace was convicted of this crime and sentenced to San Quentin prison for twelve years.

Wallace is a man of wonderful resources, which, had they been directed in proper channels, might have made him a success in almost any field of human endeavor. Combining remarkable courage with shrewdness, he has operated in most of the larger cities with signal success. With a voice soft as velvet, and highly engaging manners, it is no wonder that he once succeeded in winning the love of a wealthy widow of Minneapolis, whom he was on the point of marrying, when a meddling detective interfered by exposing him. Wallace is now doing time for an offense committed years ago. Like most criminals whose silvery hair and deepening wrinkles indicate that the period of their usefulness is nearly ended, he says he will reform if the police will agree to let him alone.

A WISE SECTION HAND.

The Great Northern has a section hand at Park River, Minn., who does not spend all his time jacking up rails or replacing worthless ties. He has been collecting coins for some years and the other day ran across a halfpenny of the mintage of 1804. The man who had it tumbled over himself to accept the \$4 offered by the section man, who announced that the coin brought him \$125 on the market.



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Need be
Extracted

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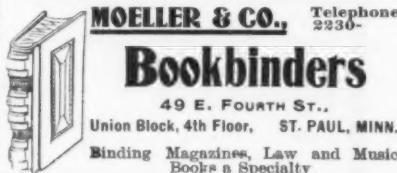
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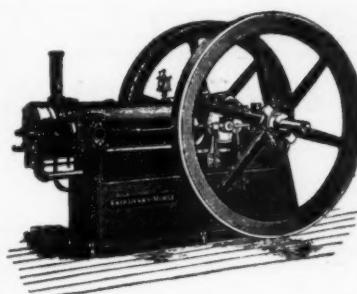
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ST. PAUL, Sept. 12, 1907

1907

The Northwestern Magazine,

St. Paul, Minn.

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Yours truly,

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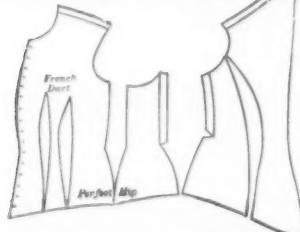


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Positively a Harmless and Speedy Cure.
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"Please let me know by return mail what you will charge me for one-fourth page advertisement. I met with very satisfactory results from the last advertisement I placed in THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE."—E. M. Huff, Leather Goods, Forsyth, Mont.

"THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE comes out with a new and very artistic cover design in its September issue. The inside makeup is fully up to the standard and much as usual, the place of importance being given to a fine descriptive article on the Flour City—Minneapolis."—Jordan, Minn., Independent.

"Permit me to say how much I am pleased with your pictures, in the September number, of our three martyred presidents. McKinley's is the best I have seen, and I have seen many, having just framed a large one. Kindly send me another copy, for which twenty cents is enclosed."—O. B. Ackerly, 115 Broadway, New York.

"THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE for May has a finely illustrated article on Tacoma, Washington, the 'City of Destiny.' Another on the 'Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assiniboia, Can.' 'The Marvelous Tide of Emigration to North Dakota.' An illustrated write-up of Rochester, Minn., etc. Sixty-four pages."—North La Crosse, Wis., Weekly Argus.

"THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, published at St. Paul, Minn., issues a series of 'Parables of the Advertiser.' The parables very cleverly explain the error of the advertisers who use cheap mediums because they are cheap. THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE is in its nineteenth year of publication, and claims to thoroughly cover the Northwest territory."—Current Advertising.

"The current issue of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, published at St. Paul, contains an illustrated article on 'Crookston, the Queen City of the Red River Valley,' written by Fredric Leigh Seixas, and illustrated by half-tones from photos taken by Dr. C. E. Dampier. The illustrations are very good, especially the views of different portions of the city."—Crookston, Minn., Times.

"Please discontinue my subscription to THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE. This does not mean that I am tired of it, but I shall get it in a combination with other periodicals. I consider it the best and brightest magazine published in the Northwest. I am acquainted with the Northwest country, and the write-ups and news are very interesting."—T. D. Shipton, Hanover, Ill.

Marquette, Wis., April 2, 1897.

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1 quart 10 year Rye Whiskey
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Guaranteed. 1 quart California BrandyWrite for our money-saving price
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Send for CataloguePlastic
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AMERICAN & EUROPEAN FURS.Ladies' Fine Furs and Fur Garments
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your second hand machinery than any other dealer in the North
west. See us before buying new machinery. Give us your business
and we will serve you quickly.
C. L. JOHNSON MFG. CO.,
90 East Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

WHEAT.
Nothing is more characteristic of American agricultural methods at present than the wheat growing, writes Frank M. Todd in *Ainslee's*. An industry in itself, it has been organized on the scale of great manufactures, with machinery and processes analogous to those employed in some such work as the production of steel. A distinctly Northern crop now, wheat finds its most congenial soil in the Upper Mississippi Valley, where it is at one end of a great transportation route, the other end of which is Liverpool. From the time its green spears pierce the ground, its road lies plain before it. And had the great lakes not been there, it would almost have had to cut itself a channel, as their waters did, to the sea.

Minnesota produced last year 51,509,252 bushels of wheat. South Dakota, lying just beyond, produced 20,149,684, and North Dakota 13,166,599. The banner state, however, was Kansas. They never do things by halves in Kansas, and the yield of wheat last year was 82,488,655. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio are all heavy wheat growers, and lie within striking distance of the great Northeastern wheat route.

Throughout the major part of this section the growing of wheat is conducted as though it were the chief end of man, and the mere handling, selling and shipping of it have provided life occupations for hundreds of thousands of the ablest and keenest of American business men. The canal at Sault Sainte Marie, known popularly as "the Soo," carries in eight months two and a half times the traffic of the Suez Canal in a year, and the largest item of it is wheat.

On the great ranches of Minnesota and the Dakotas, ranches ranging in size into the tens of thousands of acres, the hard spring wheat is grown, the kind that, milled into the best bread flour in the world, with the possible exception of the Russian, "has made Minneapolis famous." Here are conducted those Titanic labors known in the picturesque American vernacular as "bonanza farming," the dream of whose promoters it has been to employ machinery and short-cut processes on such a scale that the farming of 640 acres a year should come to represent the work of one man.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

When farming was conducted on a small scale, limited to the mere efficiency of the farmer and his sons, its interests were narrow and its circumstances mean. Its rewards were so meager that the "hired hand" was often better off at the year's end than the man who owned the land, took the chances and worried away his digestion over the mortgage. The generous moods of nature were examples too expensive to be imitated, and close-fisted parsimony was exalted as the chief of the virtues, says a writer in *Ainslee's*.

To-day that is changed over a large area of the country. On the great bonanza farms of the West a man with 10,000 acres under his care, and hundreds of men in his employ, is a figure of importance. His intimate concern with the world's affairs makes him a reader, an observer, often a politician and a power. Even 10,000 acres is too small for him to confine himself to. His great business demands that he travel. He must go to Duluth, to Minneapolis, to Chicago, to Buffalo and to New York. A small mistake, a failure to sell at the right time, or to discard an old machine and adopt a new one, may cost him thousands. He is working his brain as hard as he can, and calling on his faculties for all they will do. He is bringing himself and his business more and more into touch with the modern spirit, and through combination with his neighbors is making agriculture more and more a power in the land.

LEAVE CHICAGO AT NOON, ARRIVE
FLORIDA NEXT EVENING.

Only one night on the way. Sleeping car on the Chicago and Florida Special will run through over Pennsylvania Lines via Cincinnati, Atlanta and Macon to Jacksonville and St. Augustine every week day, beginning about January 6th, 1902. Have H. R. DERING, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago, book you for your Southern trip on the Chicago and Florida Special.

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SPECIAL DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

All work first class and at lowest prices.

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To sell our Toilet Soaps and Perfumes. Free present to every purchaser. Liberal cash commissions or handsome premiums if preferred. Write to-day for our NEW PLAN and illustrated premium list.

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Retail Department.
12th & Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

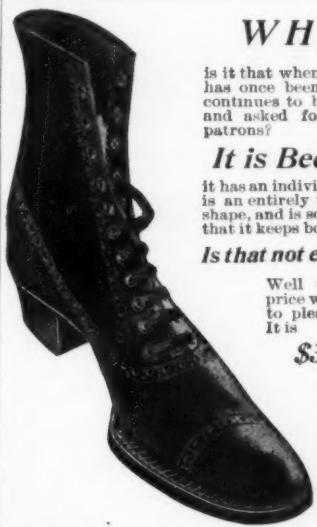
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For Sick People
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It is Delicious
\$10 per doz. Quarts, express prepaid
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WE MAKE If you have a cosy corner, or a den or a special room needing careful treatment, let us hear from **ARTISTIC** you. We will be pleased to execute **FURNISHING** your ideas with the very newest, tastiest materials to be had. We submit all appropriate designs, make estimates and do the work at reasonable cost. You will profit by asking to see our furniture, Oriental Draperies and Fittings.

All new. Not Expensive.

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E. 6th St. DICKINSON,
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is it that when this shoe has once been tried it continues to be popular and asked for by our patrons?

It is Because

it has an individual style, is an entirely up to date shape, and is so well built that it keeps both.

Is that not enough?

Well then, the price will be sure to please you. It is

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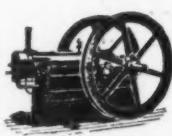
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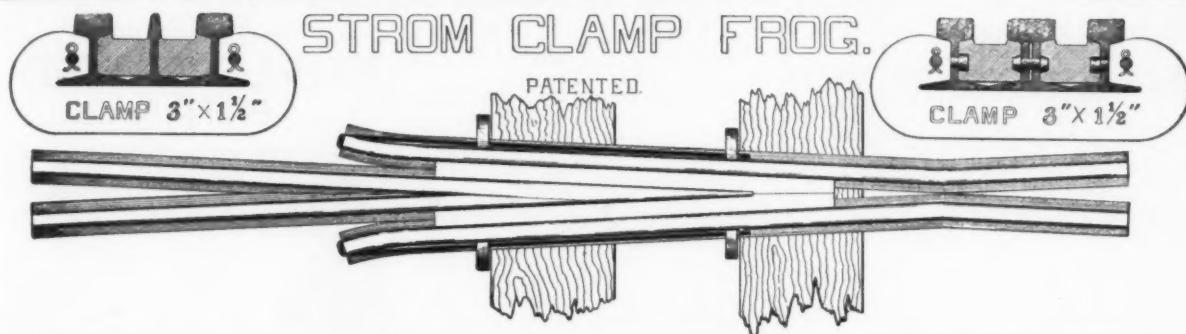
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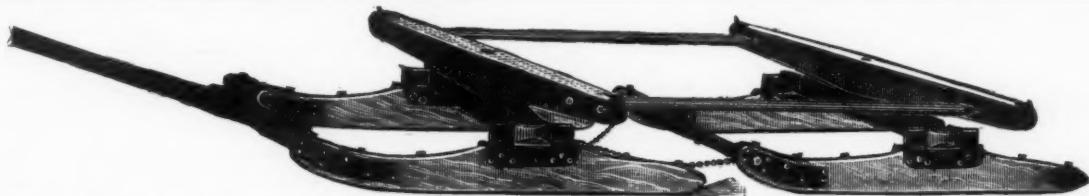
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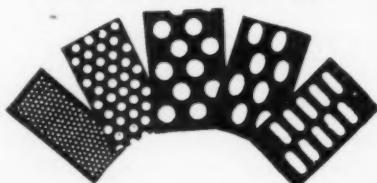
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Propeller Wheels.



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MILWAUKEE,
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"Since the ossified man has been making love to the fat girl he is harder than ever."
"Well, hasn't he been making himself solid?"

Minnick—"Well, there was one thing I remarked about your wife the first time I saw her; she was undoubtedly outspoken."

Henpeck—"You don't say! By whom?"

"You say he has an inventive turn of mind? What has he devised that is so wonderful?"

"Nothing; but he has six new excuses every week for being late at the office in the morning."

Mrs. Sawbones—"But I thought you said it would be unnecessary to remove Mr. Longgreen's appendix?"

Dr. Sawbones—"But I need to buy an automobile."

"You don't know much about scientific fighting, do you?" said the bulldog, with a superior air.

"No," replied the porcupine, "but if you'd care to mix it up with me, I think I could give you a few points."

"My dear boy," said the good farmer, as he grabbed the youngster's collar, "don't you know it's a sin to steal my apples?"

"Y-Y-Yes, sir," blubbered the kid.

"And do you know why it is a sin?" pursued the good farmer.

"Y-Y-Y-Yes, sir," sobbed the boy. "'Cause the durned apples is full o' worms!"

John—"Is your wife clever?"
Jack—"Clever enough to make me think that she knows less than I know."

Mrs. Meadowgraft (in the sculpture gallery)—"Well, Hiram, ain't they grand? Such repose."
Mr. Meadowgraft—"I shud say! They remind me of a lot o' farm hands workin' by the day."

A Des Moines minister was opposed to the execution of Czolgosz, lest he was not prepared to die and would go to hell, and the Clinton, Iowa, *Herald* asks: "What does the reverend gentleman suppose hell was made for, anyhow?"

"Now, sir," said the manager of the iron mills, "you understand I want a boss who is thoroughly accustomed to handling men?"

"In that case," said the applicant, nervously, "I'm afraid it's not me that you want, but my wife."

"That 'ere feller you've been a-tryin' of has done appealed to a higher court," said the rural bailiff.

"I know it," replied the justice, "an' I'm fixed for him. Jeat wait till I ketsh him on the big road!"

"Wait a minute, John. Don't read so fast. Who was it that th' crowd turned out?"

"Eh? Turned out?"
"Yes. You read it there that th' crowd turned out N. Mass. Who is N. Mass?"

"Why, I s'pose he's some dern Frenchman. You ought to listen closer."

"Well, dear, did you see papa?"

"Yep."
"Why, don't be so glum about it; didn't he consent?"

"Consent! Suffering Moses, I should say he did. He began to sing the 'Doxology' as soon as he found what I was driving at!"



DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

Conductor—"How old is that boy?"
Mrs. Einstein—"He was six year old."
Conductor—"Humph! He looks pretty old for his age."
Mrs. Einstein—"Well, Mr. Conductor, Sammy has had so much trouble. He has been disappointed in love."

St. Paul the Fur Center of America
Albrecht's Standard

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America's Headquarters for Sealskin Garments

Coast Seal Jacket, \$55

The fur in garment illustrated exactly resembles Alaska Seal-skin, and the difference is almost impossible of detection. It has the imitable style cut and mechanical perfection that characterize Albrecht garments among thousands, and is vastly superior in all essentials to anything offered at the price. Upon receipt of money, and if entire satisfaction does not result, your money will be promptly refunded. Bust measure, length of waist, height and weight required.

Genuine Black Marten Scarf, \$10

of full-furred, silky skins, ornamented with six luxuriant, very dark and silken-colored cravat for the money. Send at once **The International Fur Authority**, an exponent of Famous Albrecht Furs. It thoroughly reviews and illustrates all the correct and standard styles in fur wear, containing authentic information and lowest market prices. Send 2c. stamp for this valuable work.

E. ALBRECHT & SON, Box K

A name identified with CORRECT FURS for half a Century.

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and Cora Emeny,**

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MEMBERS A. A. A. O.

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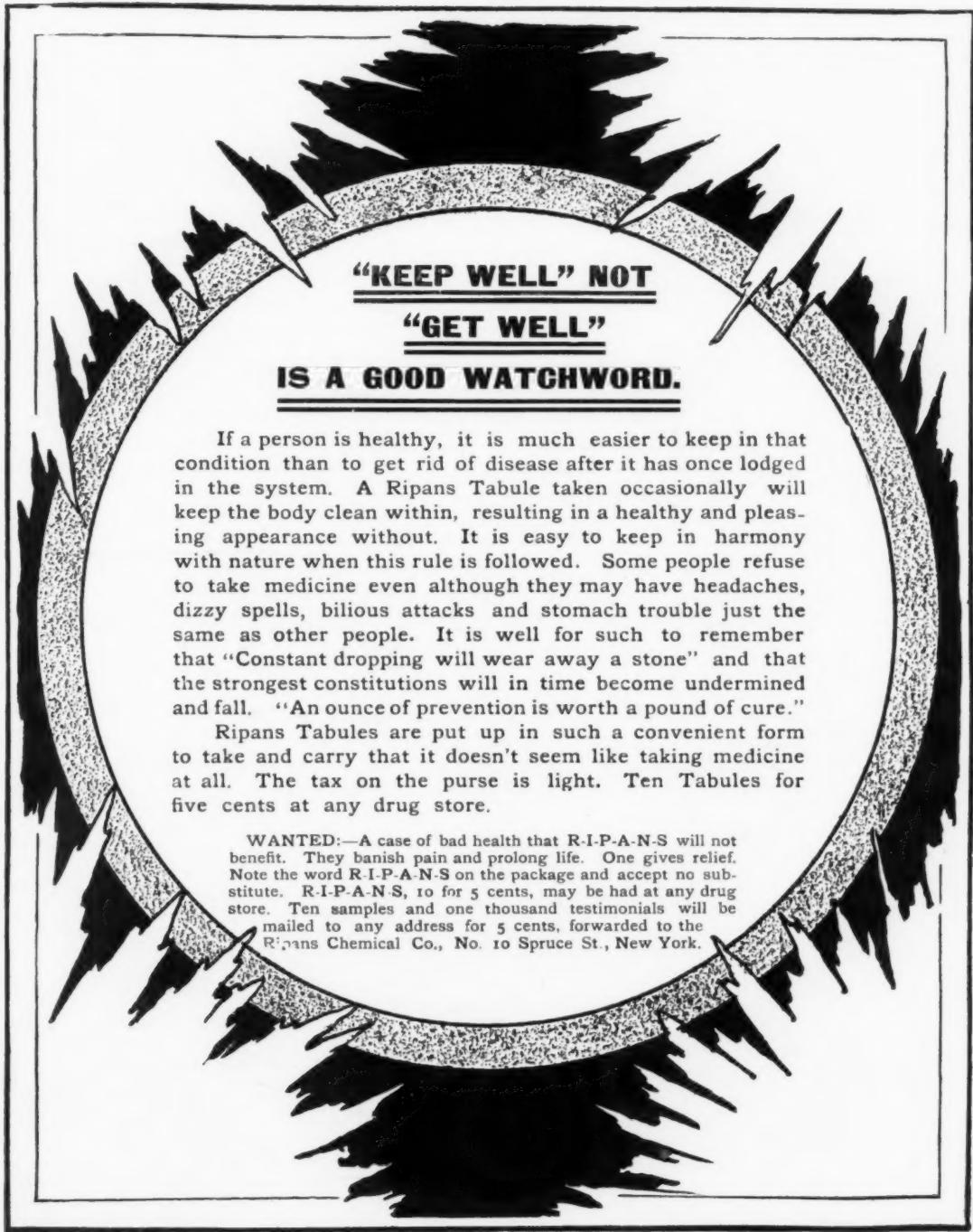
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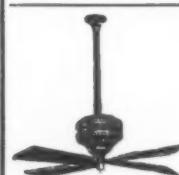


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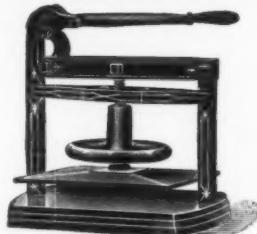
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